Daily Morning Chronicle.

VOL. 2. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863. NO. 11.

DAILY MORNING CHRONICLE.

OFFICE, CHRONICLE BUILDING, 456 NINTH STREET WEST BETWEEN E AND F STREETS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

EIGHTEEN CENTS per week, made payable to the Carriers.

Mailed to subscribers out of the city, EIGHT DOLLARS per annum, and in proportion for a shorter period—payment to be invariably in advance.

No mail subscriptions received for less than THREE MONTHS.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING: Seventy-five cents per square—eight lines constitute a square.

STOVES.

STOVES,

STOVES.

STOVES.

I have this day received a large lot of

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE, AND CAMP STOVES,

which I will sell at New York prices, at my Store,

338 E STREET, WASHINGTON,

four doors from Grover's Theatre, (branch of 59 and 51 East Thirteenth street, New York).

The attention of

OFFICERS, SUTLERS, &c.

I called to my different patterns of

TENT STOVES,

prominent among which is the

EVANS' TENT HEATER,

which packs complete, with seven feet of pipe, in a box 6x12 inches, and weighs only 20 lbs.

oc8—tf WILBUR F. STOCKING.

KINGSLAND'S STOVE AND SHEET-IRON WORKS,

Maine avenue, between 4½ and 6th streets,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Stove Dealers and Sutlers will find at all times a large assortment of the following goods:

Kingsland's Patent Army Stoves in nests,

Kingsland Patent Tent and Barrack Heater,

Kingsland Coal Burner or Heater,

Kingsland Oval Tent Stove,

Kingsland Square Tent Cook Stove, with Oven,

Kingsland Sutlers' Bake Oven,

Kingsland Church Heater,

Kingsland Hall Heater,

Kingsland Hospital Heater,

Kingsland Store Heater,

Kingsland Parlor Heater.

Also, all kinds of Sheet-iron, Tin, Copper, and Zinc Work made at short notice, and at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore prices.

Sibley & Guy, 322 D street, agents for Kingsland Patent Stoves and Heaters.

Manufacturer's Depot, Maine avenue, between 4½ and 6th streets, Island, Washington, D. C. oc24 1m

PAINTING, ETC.

PAINTING.

HOUSE AND WALL

PAINTING AND GRAINING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SIGN AND DECORATIVE

PAINTING

AND

GILDING

IN ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES.

The undersigned is prepared to execute work of every description, in a neat, durable and prompt manner.

M. T. PARKER,

No. 59 LOUISIANA AVENUE,

no5 1md Between Sixth and Seventh streets.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKERS

No. 452 FIFTEENTH STREET

We shall continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS

At par until further notice.

Persons desiring information concerning this Loan can procure it at our counter, or upon application by mail. Circulars answering all questions that may arise.

We buy and sell all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS, TREASURY NOTES, CERTIFICATES, AND VOUCHERS.

Coin, Currency, and Exchange

And pay the highest prices for

CERTIFICATE CHECKS.

au14—tf JAY COOKE & CO.

UNITED STATES 5.20 BONDS

UNITED STATES 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,

UNITED STATES COUPONS OF 1881,

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,

Gold, Silver, Uncurrent Money, Exchange on all parts of Europe and the Northern Cities,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We are authorized to furnish 5-20 bonds at par until the 1st of August next, when the privilege of conversion ceases.

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in New York exclusively on commission.

RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,

Bankers, 352 Pennsylvania avenue.

1y15—tf [Star & Con. Union.]

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS

We are now prepared to furnish to purchasers U. S. 5-20 BONDS,

OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, UPON APPLICATION WITHOUT ANY DELAY.

Subscribers holding our receipts are notified that their bonds are ready for delivery, and are requested to call for them. JAY COOKE & CO.,

[illegible] 452 Fifteenth street.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

RILEY A. SHINN,

(Successor to Arny & Shinn,)

Manufacturer of

PREMIUM MINERAL WATERS;

Bottler of the choicest Domestic

ALE AND PORTER;

Wholesale dealer in

CLARIFIED CIDER;

Agent for Massey, Collins & Co.'s

PHILADELPHIA DRAUGHT ALE,

And J. & P. Baltz's

CELEBRATED LAGER BEER.

And also Turner Brothers' Ginger Wine, Blackberry Ginger, and Cherry Brandies; Stomach, Stoughton's and Forest Wine Bitters, &c., &c.

Orders given to my drivers or sent by mail promptly attended to. Goods delivered in all parts of Washington and Georgetown free of charge.

Terms: Cash on delivery. RILEY A. SHINN,

"Union Bottling Depot,"

1a7—eoly Greene street, Georgetown, D. C.

ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY

S. H. BACON, 333 Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-half and Sixth street.

Old Java, Maricaibo, Rio, and San Domingo Coffee.

Choice Goshen Butter.

English and Underwood's American Pickles.

Complete assortment of Segars and Tobacco.

Bananas, Oranges, and Fresh Fruits.

The finest brands of Whisky, Brandy, Wines, Rum, Gin, and Bay Rum, by the barrel, bottle, or gallon.

Baker's Pure Old Rye Whisky.

Gibson's Old Family Nectar Whisky.

Willow and Wooden Ware of all kinds.

With a complete assortment of Choice Family Groceries and Sutler's Goods.

The trade supplied at the very lowest cash prices.

ap16—tf

MEDICINAL.

HORACE HATCH, M. D.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

No. 303 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth;

Office Hours—Till 10 o'clock a. m., after 4 o'clock p. m.

jy3—6m

MARBLE MANTELS—Constantly on hand at my Warerooms, corner of First street and New Jersey avenue, the largest supply of the different styles and patterns of Marble Mantels that can be found at any other establishment in this city, and at lower prices. Purchasers will please give me a call and judge for themselves before making engagements. Also, all kinds of stone work for building purposes, such as Brown Stone, Marble, Granite, and North River stone work, manufactured to order at the shortest notice and lowest cash prices. Marble, North River, and Brenman Tile and Flagging constantly on hand and laid down to order. North river Blue Stone of all descriptions, as well as Lime, Cement, and Plaster, for sale low for cash.

oc18—ly NICHOLAS ACKER.

321 HEADQUARTERS 321

FOR THE SALE OF

Messrs. Blodgett & Sweet's

PATENT BAKE OVENS.

Sutlers and Hotel Keepers please call on us before purchasing. Pie Plates, Bread Pans, Strainers, and a complete outfit for baking pies, cakes, &c., for the army.

E. B. & B. I. GREGORY.

[illegible] No. 321 Pennsylvania avenue.

NO. 237 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

A. H. BININGER & CO.'S Store is at 237 Pennsylvania avenue, below Thirteenth street, and nearly opposite Gautier's. [illegible]

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

THE CHRONICLE

JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Having recently added to our Establishment a large assortment of

BOOK AND JOB TYPE,

We are prepared to do

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

AT SHORT NOTICE

AND IN THE

VERY BEST MANNER.

Our PRESSES are all of the latest construction, and the TYPE is from the best foundries in the country, suitable to print

BUSINESS CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

BILL HEADS,

PROGRAMMES,

BALL TICKETS,

BILLS OF FARE,

ARMY BLANKS,

PAMPHLETS,

SHOW BILLS,

RAILROAD TICKETS,

HANDBILLS,

VISITING CARDS,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

We guarantee satisfaction in every instance and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

Orders sent to or left at the

CHRONICLE OFFICE,

456 NINTH STREET,

will meet with attention. oc5—tf

McGILL & WITHEROW,

STEAM PRESS PRINTERS,

CONSTITUTION BUILDING,

E street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, one square north of Penn. avenue,

my8—3mil WASHINGTON, D. C.

HENRY POLKINHORN, Steam Power Press BOOK AND JOB PRINTER. Nos. 376 and 377 D street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, nearly opposite the Office of the National Intelligencer. fe17 1y

WASHINGTON HOTELS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., "AVENUE HOUSE," November 1, 1863.

Boarding, per day.................. $2 50

TABLE BOARD, per month.......... 30 00

Do do per day............ 1 25

The above rates will be the prices for the Avenue House from the 1st November, 1863.

no2—2tf12td JOHN CASEY.

KIRKWOOD HOUSE,

PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, cor. of TWELFTH Street,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPRAGUE & CO., Proprietors. se25—tf

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

(LATE BROWN'S)

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets,

WASHINGTON CITY.

A. R. POTTS, Proprietor.

my20—6m [Philad. Press copy.]

THE WAVERLY,

No. 451 Eighth street, between E and F streets,

(OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE,)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

LANGLEY & FARNAM.......................Proprietors.

The Larder and Bar of this House are constantly supplied with the choicest of all the varieties the markets afford.

Dinners and Suppers for Parties gotten up at the shortest notice by experienced cooks.

Families supplied with Oysters, Game, &c.

S. G. LANGLEY. ma3—tf H. S. M. FARNAM.

NATIONAL HOTEL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

B. S. BENSON, PROPRIETOR,

Formerly of the Ashland House, Philadelphia.

He is determined to merit and hopes to receive a full share of public patronage. ap9—ly

245 GOSLING HOUSE, 247 249

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, BET. 12TH and 13TH,

(Known as the GOSLING RESTAURANT,) is now completed and ready to accommodate Travellers and Strangers with Good Rooms, and every attention is paid to the comfort of guests. This will, therefore, make it one of the most desirable places for Travellers and Strangers to stop.

THIS HOUSE,

which is so well known as one of the best in the city, needs no advertising. This new enterprise combined, the proprietor feels assured that whoever will favor him with their patronage, will leave his establishment well satisfied.

P. S.—Gentlemen wishing private rooms for dinner parties can be accommodated.

GOSLING HOUSE, 245, 247, 249 Pennsylvania avenue, between 12th and 13th streets, south side. [illegible]

EBBITT HOUSE

233, 235, 237 F Street.

my25—6m A. R. CHANEY, Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOTEL.

This Hotel, situated on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, has been thoroughly renovated, refurnished, and in every way fitted for the pleasant accommodation of guests. The house is open at all hours. The public may rely that the bar, the cuisine, and the whole entertainment will be unexcelled. [illegible]

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned having sold his entire interest in the CITY HOTEL to COLONEL ROBERT M. McCLURE, respectfully solicits for him the patronage of his friends and the public. SAMUEL HEFLEBOWER.

Alexandria, Virginia, July 1, 1863.

Having purchased from Mr. Samuel Heflebower the old established house, known as the CITY HOTEL, I respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

ROBERT M. McCLURE,

Late Lieutenant Colonel Fourth regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.

1y17—tf

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE CLARENDON HOTEL, having altered and refitted the Dining Room, is prepared to take a limited number of Day Boarders at moderate prices. The table, at all times will be equal to any hotel in the city. [illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS printed neatly, and with promptness, at the "Chronicle" Job Printing Office.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

NEW BOOKS

[illegible] Times, and other new poems. By [illegible] Price $1.

[illegible] by L. Rev. N. B. Price $1 25.

[illegible] Farm of Edgewood, a country book, [illegible] of a Bachelor. Price $1 50.

[illegible] Fruit, Flower, and Thorn [illegible] $2 75.

[illegible]—Levana, or the Doctrine of Education. [illegible]

[illegible] New and Recent Publications, which [illegible] postage paid, on receipt of price by

PHILP & SOLOMONS,

332 Pennsylvania av.

NEW BOOK—NEW BOOK!

[illegible] Hannah Thurston, a story of American [illegible]

[illegible] of the day.

[illegible] Books soon as published

[illegible] and Military Books mailed free

[illegible] Books, Field Order Books, &c., &c.

HUDSON TAYLOR,

Bookseller and Stationer 334 Penn. av.

JUST RECEIVED—A Large Assortment of American, English, and French Stationery, [illegible] Pocket books, Field Order Books, [illegible] and Receipt Books, Tuck Memorandum [illegible] Cutlery, Writing Desks, Portfolios, [illegible] Books, Photographic Albums, all [illegible]

[illegible] paid to engraving and printing Wedding and Visiting Cards.

HUDSON TAYLOR,

Stationer and Bookseller, 334 Pennsylvania avenue.

NEW BOOKS!! NEW BOOKS!!!

My Farm of Edgewood, by Ike Marvel $1 50.

Reveries of a Bachelor, by Ike Marvel $1 25.

Dream Life, a Fable of the Seasons $1 25.

The Yankee Boy from Home $1 25.

Merivale's History of the Romans, Vol. I, $2.

Speeches and Lectures of Wendell Phillips $2 50.

Hospital Sketches, by L. M. Alcott, 50 cents.

Just published and for sale by

HUDSON TAYLOR,

Bookseller and Stationer,

oc2—tf 334 Pennsylvania avenue.

PHILP & SOLOMONS,

BOOKSELLERS, ARMY STATIONERS,

PRINTERS,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

332 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Have constantly on hand—

All Military and Naval Works.

New and recent Publications.

Army Stationery, all kinds.

Field Order Books.

Field Manifold Writers.

Company Roll Books.

General Order Files.

Time Books.

Army Pay Tables.

Field Glasses.

Field Copying Process.

Abstract Papers.

Pension and Bounty Blanks.

Record books for use at headquarters by Assistant Adjutant Generals.

Blank books made, and Printing done to order on very short notice.

All Printed Books sent by mail free of postage. oc21 tf

PRODUCE.

THE NEW COMMISSION

AND

PRODUCE MARKET HOUSE,

COMMERCIAL BUILDING,

Louisiana Avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets,

JOHN FARRELL,

is now open with

CONSIGNMENTS AND CARGOES FROM NORTH, EAST, AND WEST.

From Boston—In Store, 1,000 kits Mackerel, Salmon, &c., which are authorized for sale at Baltimore prices.

From Elmira and Rochester, &c.—50 000 lbs. New Buckwheat; 10,000 barrels Hand picked Fall and Winter Apples, Potatoes, &c.

From Cincinnati—5,000 boxes Grapes; 1,000 boxes Cheese; 100 dozen Brandy Peaches.

From Ulster and Orange Counties—4,000 firkins of Butter, of all grades.

From Minnesota—500 barrels Cranberries.

Oysters from the celebrated packers, Grannis & Taylor, of Baltimore. 10 600 cans of their

FRESH PACKED OYSTERS,

Pickled, Fresh, and Spiced, which are authorized to be sold to the trade at their warehouse price.

Also,

2,000 BARRELS FLOUR,

Telegraph Mills Baltimore Middling Fine Extra, and Family, well and favorably known in that city as

STANDARD BRANDS.

Also, 400 to 500 barrels of the

OSCEOLA, RIVERSIDE, & FAMILY FLOUR,

belonging to the estate of the late A. S. Duncan, which must be closed at market or less rates, as may be offered.

WM. CLAGGETT & CO.'S BALTIMORE ALE AND PORTER,

in hhds., barrels, and half do., in prime order for army, hotel, restaurant, and family use.

Also, 10 000 dozen of their

BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER,

in cases, hhds., and tierces.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

As also, all the

FOREIGN BRANDS OF ALE AND PORTER.

N. B. All sales strictly on commission account.

no4 3td

NOTICE—Bakers, Grocers, Flour and Feed Dealers, Sutlers, Shippers, Hotelkeepers, and others are respectfully informed they can be supplied with all descriptions of

FLOUR, FEED, HAY, STRAW, &c., &c.,

of the choicest quality, at New York and Baltimore wholesale prices, at

ALDRICH'S

(Late Cassel's)

Wholesale Flour, Grain, and Feed Warehouse, corner Second and C streets, near Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot. oc27 1m*

JOHN W. VANHOOK,

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Dealer in Butter, Eggs, and Tobacco, Tobacco and Cigars, Champagne, Sherry, Port, and Claret Wines, Brandy, Whisky, Porter, Ale, and Cider.

ALSO,

Agent for Queen's Royal Cabinet Champagne.

oc21 3m 65 Louisiana avenue.

200 BARRELS OF APPLES and 100 FIRKINS OF BUTTER, for sale very low to close a consignment.

CONOVER, SCHOOLMAN & CO.,

no11 4t* 150 Pennsylvania av., bet. 17th and 18th sts.

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL AT WHOLESALE,

At my wharf, foot of Eleventh street, Island.

OAK WOOD AT WHOLESALE,

At my yard, near Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot.

COAL AND WOOD AT RETAIL.

Anthracite and Cumberland Coal

Hickory, Oak, and Pine Wood.

au18—3Sdtf O. W. PALMER

COAL, COAL.

2,000 TONS COAL,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Look to your interest.

Red Ash Coal, Egg and Stove size.

White Ash Coal, Furnace, Egg, and Stone Size.

1,500 CORDS WOOD.

OAK,

PINE, and

HICKORY WOOD.

Cord length, or sawed and split any length required.

Consumers of Fuel will find it greatly to their advantage to call before buying elsewhere, as the above will be sold very low. Remember the place.

W. H. MARLOW,

se12—tf South side Canal, corner Seventh street.

HICKORY, OAK, AND PINE WOOD for sale, cord length, cheap, by

N. C. McKNEW,

se11—tf corner Seventh street and Canal.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Of all kinds, on hand and for sale by N. C. McKNEW,

Union Fire Wood Mill,

se11—tf corner Seventh street and Canal.

WOOD! WOOD!!

Sawed in four pieces and Split for One Dollar per Cord. N. C. McKNEW,

Union Fire Wood Mill,

se11—tf corner Seventh street and Canal.

MILITARY BUCKSKIN GLOVES and GAUNTLETS.—Officers by sending an order with number of kid glove they wear, can immediately be supplied, at $1 per pair for Buck Gauntlets and $3 for Lamb-lined do. Regiments and companies can be supplied with Buck Gauntlets at 95 cents per pair. A large assortment of Long Black Leggings, Undershirts, and Drawers, constantly on hand and made to order.

BEASLEY & CO.,

S. E. corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets,

no6—3m Philadelphia.

LIME! LIME! LIME!

1,400 barrels Lime, just arrived at Gunnell's wharf, per schooner R. Bullwinkle, and for sale by

N. C. McKNEW,

se11—tf Corner Seventh street and Canal.

Daily Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14 1863.

IMPORTANT NEWS!

From the Richmond Papers of 11th November, (Forwarded Exclusively to the Daily Morning Chronicle.)

Correspondence Between Brigadier General Meredith, Union Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, and Robert Ould, the Rebel Agent.

The Richmond Enquirer Attacks the Rebel Government for not Dismissing all Officers at the Head of the Army who have been Defeated by the Union Officers.

FRANK ADMISSION OF THE REBEL DEFEAT AT KELLY'S FORD, ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

IT IS CALLED A DISASTROUS DEFEAT.

They Admit that 1,100 were taken Prisoners, 300 Killed or Wounded, and 600 Fled in Confusion.

SCARCITY OF SOCKS IN THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA--THE LADIES CALLED UPON TO SUPPLY THEM.

15,583 SHOTS FIRED INTO SUMTER—12,302 STRUCK.

Correspondence between Commissioners of Exchange.

The following is the conclusion of the correspondence between the agents of exchange, the beginning of which was published some time ago in the *Enquirer*. We call particular attention to the last letter of our agent. He administers a severe but just rebuke to the insolence of General Meredith:

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF VIRGINIA AND N CAROLINA

FORTRESS MONROE October 17, 1863

Hon. Robert Ould, Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: On the 22d day of May 1863 Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow, then Agent of Exchange for the United States, enclosed you copies of General Orders No 49 and No 100, of War Department, announcing regulations and instructions for the government of United States forces in the field, in the matter of paroles, stating that these orders and the cartel are to govern our forces; when the cartel conflicts with the orders they must be set aside. The cartel requires that prisoners of war shall be delivered at certain named places, and if they are not so delivered, the paroles cannot be valid. In consequence of the usage which had governed both parties up to that time, instructions were subsequently issued that paroles given before the 23d of May should be considered valid, though deliveries had not been made as required by the cartel. In order to the putting in force these instructions, it was not necessary to ask your consent. We were only bound to notify you that from that time the cartel would be rigidly adhered to by us, and the same course would be exacted of the Confederate authorities.

If you wish paroles recognised when the parties were not delivered to the places named in the cartel, you "ask that paroles not in conformity with the stipulations of the cartel should be regarded as valid."

I will now proceed to show that your declaration of September 12 was not in conformity with the stipulations of the cartel. Your reference to acts of Lieut. Col. Ludlow does not sustain you, for, according to your own letter, Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow was declaring an exchange to cover a "balance due" on declarations previously made by you. The troops thus declared exchanged by Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow are as follows:

51st regiment Indiana volunteers	371
75th regiment Indiana volunteers	268
3d regiment Ohio volunteers	311
Tennessee cavalry	58
	1 008
Paroled at Mt. Sterling	463
	1,471

You state that the "excess," without taking into account the Mount Sterling captures, was 2,290, whereas the whole number, including said captures, amounts only to 1 471.

If, in making up this balance, Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow failed to give rolls and numbers, it does not justify you in anticipating a declaration by me, without furnishing me either rolls or numbers, or giving me time to consult the records to make them up for myself. When the paroling is properly done, both parties have rolls, and then there can be little difficulty in arranging an exchange to be simultaneously declared. You state that when the Federal troops were declared exchanged on the 6th of May, the Confederates were declared exchanged to the 23d of May, inclusive. I have nothing to show that the exchanges on both sides were not alike. The Confederate prisoners delivered between the two dates amount to 5 083 privates, and, if we have already received equivalents for them, they should be deducted from my former computation. Without counting these, the number covered by your declaration of September 12, and the subsequent explanatory declaration of September 26, amounts to 29 450.

The number of Federal troops on parole to September 1st and declared exchanged, amounts to 23 911. The officers included are those paroled at Gettysburg and elsewhere—not those delivered at City Point.

These numbers differ from those given to you before, because, in making up that calculation, all enlisted men were counted alike, whereas non-commissioned officers should have been counted as two privates.

Giving you, then, credit for the 5 083 enlisted men, which you state were delivered at City Point between the 6th and the 23d of May, and declared exchanged by Colonel Ludlow, you are now in our debt 5,539 enlisted men.

You state that you have in your possession valid paroles amounting to 16 000 men. For all the prisoners that we claim as on parole we can show the rolls of delivery at the places named in the cartel, receipted by Confederate officers; and if you can show similar rolls of the 16 000 men you speak of, they will, of course, be recognised as valid, and you will be credited with them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. MEREDITH,

Brig. Gen. and Com. for Exchange.

RICHMOND, October 27th 1863.

Brigadier General S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 17th instant, I state that General Orders Nos. 49 and 100 were not sent to me at the same time. I received General Order No. 49 long before No. 100 was delivered to me. Their respective dates will show that to be the fact. My own personal recollection is that General Order No. 100 was never communicated in a letter. It is my habit faithfully to keep all letters written by the Federal Agent of Exchange. A careful search of the records of my office does not disclose any letter from Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow communicating General Order No 100. Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow met me at City Point on the 23d of May, 1863, and he then and there delivered to me General Order No. 100, stating that the principles therein announced would, in the future, control the operations of the forces of the United States. No written communication accompanied it. If any one was ever written to accompany it, I never received it. You are in error, therefore, when you say that Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow, on the 22d of May, 1863 enclosed copies of General Order No 49 and No 100, announcing regulations and instructions for the government of the United States forces in the field in the matter of paroles, stating that these orders and the cartel were to govern your forces, and that, where the cartel conflicted with the orders, they were to be set aside. Independent of the facts of the case, I am justified in saying that any such communication would have been very extraordinary. It would not only have admitted that the general orders were in violation of the cartel, but would have declared that the later general order, which on its face was announced to be the controlling law, should be set aside by the provisions contained in an earlier paper.

I again assert that the only notification I ever received as to your successive changes of purpose in the matter of paroles was from your own General Orders, according to their respective dates, delivered to me without any further comment than I have already communicated to you.

You say my "reference to the acts of Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow" does not sustain me. You further say "the troops thus declared exchanged by Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow are as follows:

51st regiment Indiana volunteers	371
75th regiment Indiana volunteers	268
3d regiment Ohio volunteers	311
Tennessee cavalry	58
	1 008
Paroled at Mount Sterling	463
Total	1 471

Permit me to say that I read this paragraph of your letter with very great surprise. In my letter of the 24th inst., which you were contesting, I gave, at length, the communications of Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow, and by reference to it you will find that not only are the regiments which you have named therein mentioned, but also the Holly Springs capture, numbering 1 383 privates, the 61st Illinois regiment, numbering 649 privates, the officers and men of the Indianola, numbering 69 privates, and the 80th regiment Illinois volunteers, numbering 400 privates. Not only is that the case, but your computation of 1 471 privates in the specified regiments is incorrect. The true aggregate is 1 676 privates. You misname one of the regiments also. The regiment declared exchanged was not the 75th Indiana, but the 73d.

In an interview with me, at City Point, in the presence of Major Mulford, you admitted that all Confederate officers and soldiers delivered at City Point before the 23d of May, 1863, were declared exchanged, while the Federal soldiers were only declared exchanged up to May 6 1863. Yet, in your letter written subsequent to this admission, you say you "have nothing to show that exchanges on both sides were not alike." Since your letter of the 17th, in our last interview, you made the same admission. If the fact is denied at any time, I stand prepared to prove it.

As to your computation based upon my declarations of exchange, I refer you to my letter of the 21st of October, 1863. Every statement therein contained is strictly and accurately correct. I again assert what I am ready to prove, that I have in my possession more valid paroles of your officers and men than would be an equivalent for the exchanges I have declared up to this date.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,

Agent of Exchange.

RICHMOND, October 20 1863.

Brigadier General S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:

SIR: More than a month ago I asked your acquiescence to a proposition that all officers and soldiers on both sides should be released, in conformity with the provisions of the cartel. In order to obviate the difficulties between us I suggested that all officers and men on both sides should be released, unless they were subject to charges, in which event the opposite Government should have the right of holding one or more hostages if the retention was not justified. You stated to me, in conversation, that this proposition was very fair, and that you would ask the consent of your Government to it. As usual you have as yet made no response. I tell you frankly I do not expect any. Perhaps you may disappoint me, and tell me that you reject or accept the proposition. I write this letter for the purpose of bringing to your recollection my proposition, and of dissipating the idea that seems to have been purposely encouraged by your public papers, that the Confederate Government has refused or objected to a system of exchanges.

In order to avoid any mistake in that direction, I now propose that all officers and men, on both sides, be released in conformity with the provisions of the cartel, the excess on one side or the other to be on parole. Will you accept this? I have no expectation of answer, but, perhaps, you may give one. If it does come I hope it will be soon.

Respectfully your ob'dt servant,

RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

RICHMOND, October 27 1863.

Brigadier General S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:

SIR: I enclose to you a memorandum of the paroles to which I have referred in several recent communications. Most of these paroles, you will observe, are antecedent to May 23 1863. The reason why these paroles have not been heretofore discharged, is that up to July, 1863, we had the advantage of prisoners and paroles. Not one of these paroles is covered by any declaration of exchange, except the one lately made by you. For no one of them have I received any equivalent. All of them, since the date of your General Order No. 207, were given in pursuance of a distinct agreement between the commanders of two opposing armies. I have many other paroles in my possession, but I have only presented those which are within the terms of your General Orders, according to their respective dates.

I understand there are other paroles coming within the same General Orders, which were given by your officers and men on the other side of the Mississippi river. They have not as yet reached me. When they do, and when I show they are within the scope of your General Orders, I will claim them, otherwise I will discard them.

I have also received other informal paroles, which I have sent back for correction. These are also within the provisions of your General Orders. When they are returned, I will claim them also.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,

FORTRESS MONROE VA, Oct 29 1863.

Hon R. Ould, Agent of Exchange, Richmond Va.:

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 20th instant, the tenor of which induces me to make some explanatory statements of facts, with which, it would seem, you need to be reminded.

The system of exchanges of prisoners of war, determined in the existing cartel, was first interrupted by the declared purpose of the Confederate Government to make certain distinctions in the treatment of a particular class of troops, officers and men, in violation of the provisions of the cartel. This appears to have been the first step towards the irregularities which have culminated in your unequivocal declaration, reported by me to my Government on the 8th instant, that "you will proceed to declare exchanges whenever you conscientiously feel that you have the right to do so, for the purpose of putting men into the field."

There can be no objections to your acting conscientiously in any given case so long as your conscience is enlightened and guided by those laws of war which require obedience between belligerents to solemn agreements entered into by authorized commissioners acting in the name of their respective superiors. But, if you mean by the expression, "your conscientious sense of right," to substitute this sense of right for the requirements of an existing cartel, I can by no means concede to you that right; and if you do not mean this, I cannot understand what you do mean by so vague and general a declaration. Judging by your recent proceedings, it seems that you have declared exchanged all Confederate officers and soldiers on parole within what you claim as your lines up to a very recent date, without having any proper right so to do, either under the cartel or under the laws of war.

The history of this matter, as I understand it, is briefly this: While my predecessor, on duty at this place, was here in discharge of the duties now committed to me, you, at one time, made a declaration of exchange embracing no great number of prisoners of war, not in accordance with the requirements of the cartel, and you invited Colonel Ludlow, my predecessor, to make a corresponding declaration of equivalents. Such a declaration was made by Colonel Ludlow, doubtless, without anticipating the magnitude of the evil, which appears now as the result of that departure from the cartel first inaugurated by yourself. Subsequently to my coming on duty here, the events of the war threw upon your hands a large body of paroled officers and men (over 30 000,) captured by General Grant at Vicksburg, and, not long afterwards, some 6 000 or more captured by General Banks at Port Hudson.

Suddenly, and without any proper conference or understanding with me, and but a few days prior to the important events at Chickamauga, as if for the express purpose of increasing the force of General Bragg against General Rosecrans, you gave me notice that, on the next day after the date of that notice, you would declare exchanged a large portion of the troops which had been captured by General Grant.

When your declaration was made it covered an indeterminate number of troops, designated by commands, brigades, divisions, and corps, no definite number of either officers or men being designated. Up to that time you had delivered at City Point a certain number of prisoners of war, for which you had receipts, by which you must have known the number you might claim the right to discharge from their parole. You did not think proper to limit yourself to this number, nor, in any proper manner, did you refer to it, but made your declaration of exchange in such indefinite terms as made it next to certain that you did not intend to be governed by the cartel.

On referring to the data furnished by the reports of General Grant, and now in the hands of the Commissary General of prisoners at Washington, it was ascertained that you had discharged from parole, by your declaration, a very considerable number of your men over and above any claim you might pretend to, founded on receipts for prisoners of war delivered from the South according to the cartel.

Without referring to fractions, it appeared, from the best data in our hands, that you had discharged *three for two*, or one-third more than you were entitled to.

You suggested that I should make a corresponding declaration of exchange, when, as I suppose, you must have known you had not delivered to me, nor had you valid paroles of our men sufficient to cover the number declared exchanged by yourself, and, when I proceeded to make the declaration extending it to those men you had delivered, and stated to you my objection to your proceedings, you insisted that you had valid paroles for more than the number that you had declared exchanged, though you failed to produce those paroles or to give any account or history of them; and you then proceeded to make a further declaration of exchange, ignoring the cartel altogether—basing your action upon no data communicated to me, the whole proceeding resting, as I suppose you will say, upon your sense of right, as if you were the only party having a *right* to an opinion on the subject—acting evidently in anticipation of the formal declaration referred to at the commencement of this communication, "that you will proceed to make declarations of exchange for the purpose of putting troops into the field whenever you think proper;" and, having now exhausted by a declaration of exchange, the paroled prisoners in your hands, you propose to me the delivery of prisoners of war in our hands, for which you have no equivalents—or, comparatively, but very few—in order, as it were, that you may obtain possession of many thousands more men of your own, delivered or on parole, for the purpose of declaring them also exchanged, and putting them into the field, not in conformity with the existing cartel, nor in accordance with the usages of war, but whenever, in your individual judgment, you may think it proper to do so.

I have only to add that an easy inference from this statement is the answer I have to make to your proposal of the 20th instant, which is not accepted.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. MEREDITH,

Brig. Gen. and Com'r for Exchange.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

RICHMOND, October 31, 1863.

Brigadier General S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:

SIR: Your communication of the 29th inst. has been received, and its extraordinary and groundless statements read with surprise.

You first represent me as having informed you that I would proceed to declare exchanges whenever I conscientiously felt that I had the right to do so, for the purpose of putting men into the field. In another part of your letter I am charged with having stated that I would proceed to make declarations of exchange for the purpose of putting troops into the field, whenever I thought proper. Both of these paragraphs are between quotation marks, to indicate that I had communicated them. Moreover, they are mentioned as being my "unequivocal declaration." Upon a faithful examination of my correspondence with you and your predecessor, I can find no instance in which such language has been used by me. Will you inform me of the date of any such communication, or furnish me with a copy of it? If you cannot, you will certainly deem me justified in denouncing your statement as utterly without foundation in truth.

Upon these premises you have proceeded to throw off sundry sentences, more flippant than worthy of notice. As usual, however, you finish the paragraph which contains them with a misstatement, in asserting that I "have declared exchanged all Confederate officers and men on parole," within our lines, "up to a very recent date." I have done no such thing. I specially excepted the larger part of the Vicksburg capture.

You then proceed to give what you call "a history of this matter." That history, like many others, turns out to be a romance. Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow's declarations of exchange to which I referred in my letter of October 24, 1863, were not made in response to any invitation from me, or in consequence of any previous declarations which I had made. I did not "inaugurate" what you term "a departure from the cartel." The correspondence of the office very clearly shows that fact.

You are wrong also in your statement that the Vicksburg capture was subsequent to your "coming to duty" at Fortress Monroe. I received official communications from Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow as late as July 23, 1863, weeks after the Vicksburg surrender, and none from you until the 25th of the same month.

You charge that the *declaration* of exchange bearing date September 12, 1863, was made "as if for the express purpose of increasing the force of Gen'l Bragg against General Rosecrans." This, also, is untrue. The declaration was not published until several days after the 12th, although it bore that date. Not one of the officers or men named in that declaration of exchange was on the battle-field of Chickamauga.

You further say I must have known that I had not delivered to you, nor had I valid paroles of your men sufficient to cover the number declared exchanged by me. I knew exactly the contrary, and so informed you. On the 12th of September, 1863, in announcing the declaration of exchange I would make on the following day, I wrote to you that I had "in my possession more valid paroles of your officers and men than would be an equivalent for the officers and men enumerated in the exchange notice." I have made the same statement to you more than once since. I am prepared to prove that it was true each time it was uttered.

You say your declaration of exchange extended to those whom I had *delivered*. If you mean that it was limited to such, you are incorrect; for it declared exchanged all officers and men of the United States army, captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863, and included many thousands of prisoners taken and paroled by our cavalry and other forces in many States of the Confederacy, never delivered by me. I have already furnished you a memorandum of at least sixteen thousand of these paroled prisoners.

You say I failed to produce the paroles or to give any account or history of them. If you mean I refused to do so, it is not true. I offered to produce them at any time, and importuned you to agree to some principle by which they could be computed and adjusted. When I last met you at City Point, you requested me for the first time to send to you a memorandum of the paroles claimed as valid by me. I furnished you with the list on the 27th instant, that being the first day after your request on which a flag of truce boat appeared at City Point.

You say I then proceeded to make a further declaration of exchange, ignoring the cartel altogether, and resting the whole proceeding, as you suppose, on my sense of right. There again you are mistaken. I did not rest the proceeding entirely upon my sense of right—I relied, in some measure, upon yours, and, to that extent, its propriety may be doubtful. In communicating to you Exchange Notice No. 7—which is the one to which you refer—I wrote to you as follows: "I herewith enclose to you a declaration of exchange, which I shall publish in a day or two. You will perceive it is based upon the declaration of exchange communicated to me in your letter of the 24th of September last. In my notice I have followed your phraseology. I would have preferred another form of declaration, more in accordance with the circumstances of the case. Inasmuch, however, as my declaration, to a considerable extent, is retaliatory of yours, I have deemed it more appropriate to follow your own form of expression." Your letter of the 24th of September declared that "all officers and men of the United States army, captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st September, 1863, are duly exchanged." On the 16th of October following I declared exchanged "all (Confederate) officers and men captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st September, 1863." If that was "ignoring the cartel," as you charge, I only followed your example. Our declarations of exchange were precisely similar, except that, in another part of my notice, I reserved from its operation the larger part of the Vicksburg paroles. If I had followed your "sense of right," as I then had and still claim the right to do, I would have included all.

The Confederate authorities take it unto themselves, as a proud and honorable boast, that they have determined all these matters of paroles and exchanges according to their "sense of right," and not by any views of temporary expediency. In following that guide, they have at least shunned some examples furnished by your Government. They have never, in violation of their General Orders, and without notice to the adverse party, ordered their paroled officers and men to break their solemn covenant, and, without exchange, lift their arms against their captors. They have, therefore, escaped the pangs of that retributive justice which made your General Order of July 3, 1863 though so well suited to the meridian of Gettysburg, invalidate the paroles given at Port Hudson on the 9th of the same month. Upon further reflection, I am sure you will be satisfied that it does not become your authorities, who have chosen, whenever they felt so disposed, without notice or consent from us, to repudiate the established usages of exchange and put new constructions upon the cartel, to complain that others have acted according to their sense of right.

Not content with all the misstatements of fact which I have cited, you have, in your letter of the 29th instant, descended to a malignant and wanton aspersion of the motives of the Confederate authorities in making the proposal contained in my letter of the 20th instant. You were asked to agree "that all officers and men on both sides should be released, the excess on one side or the other to be on parole." It would have been injustice enough to the many thousands of your prisoners in our hands, and to those of ours in your custody, simply to have declined the proposal. But you have thought proper to add to your refusal the gratuitous insult to the Confederate States of intimating that their fair and honest offer was made for the purpose of putting into the field officers and men fraudulently exchanged. This calumny is as destitute of foundation in fact as it is despicable in spirit.

In conclusion, let me tell you that the purpose of your letter is apparent. It has been well known for a long time that your authorities are opposed to a fair and regular exchange of prisoners under the cartel. In rejecting my proposition you have endeavored to conceal, under a cloud of vague charges and unfounded statements, the determination at which your Government long since arrived. Why not be frank once! Why not say, without any further subterfuge, that you have reached the conclusion that our officers and soldiers are more valuable, man for man, than yours?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,

Agent of Exchange.

Surrenders and Surprises.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, November 11.]

The people and army of the Confederate States have been so much complimented upon the prowess and gallantry of their arms, so much flattered upon what has been accomplished that they have lost sight of the fact that more surrenders have been made by their armies than by the armies of any other nation. *What nation in three years of war ever lowered their flag eleven times in surrender? There has been eleven Confederate surrenders since this war began.* Near Rich Mountain, at Hatteras, at Island No. 10, at Fort Henry, at Fort Donelson, at Roanoke Island, at Fort Phillips and Jackson, at Arkansas Post, at Vicksburg, at Port Hudson, and at Cumberland Gap. *And thus there has not been an instance of punishment in this long list of disasters; but, on the contrary promotion has in some instances followed swift upon the surrender.* If the history of this war will show as much gallantry in the fight as that of any other war, it will also exhibit more surrenders than ever befel the arms of any other nation during the same period of time, and we cannot point to any Saragossa, Gerona, Londonderry, or Genoa to offset this long catalogue of unsuccessful sieges.

If our people cannot understand why European nations hesitate to recognise our nationality, perhaps they may find the cause in the fact that the flag we seek to register among the nations of the earth, though often crowned with glorious victory, has unfortunately, been lowered very often in unmitigated disgrace. And as long as foreign nations see surrenders so complacently made, and promotion often following them, they are uncertain whether some steamer may not bring the news of our unconditional surrender to the terms of our enemy. The nations of Europe, accustomed to such defences as the Spaniards made in the Peninsula, or that of the French at Genoa, or that of the English at Londonderry, cannot understand our style of defence.

They remember the disgrace that was heaped upon Dupont for the capitulation of Baylen, and upon Mack for the surrender of Ulm, and they cannot comprehend the wisdom of that military discipline that rewards with promotion those who surrendered, and, in some instances, over men who escaped from and did not participate in the disgrace.

Napoleon never permitted any one of the officers who participated in the capitulation of Baylen to serve under him, and even the Austrians condemned to death Mack for the surrender of Ulm; and yet neither of these surrenders was more disgraceful than many of ours which have not called forth even an official reprimand. We do not mean to intimate that all of these surrenders were equally disgraceful, but we do say that not one of them conferred any honor upon the arms of the Confederate States. At many of them gallant fighting was done; at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, at Donelson and Roanoke Island, there was not wanting instances of great gallantry, but to none of them can we point with the pride of the Spaniard, the French, and the English, at places made glorious by the obstinacy and endurance of the defence.

The surprises of Kelly's ville, Brandy Station, Williamsport, Bristow Station and now the late disaster on the Rappahannock, show how a tendency to the first dereliction of duty may entail continued and repeated disasters, and carelessness inflict lasting disgrace upon the army.

Notwithstanding the gallantry of the army of Northern Virginia, *something* is wanted to correct and prevent these frequent affairs. It is but a poor consolation to record how gallantly the fight was made after recovering from the surprise. The officers and soldiers of that army always fight well; and though these frequent surprises may tend to develop the "2 o'clock in the morning courage," of which Napoleon said he found but few men possessed, yet we very much doubt if even that recompenses for the loss of men and material now so much needed by our army.

It has not yet transpired where the brigade of Hoke and Hays were when the enemy pounced upon them; it is not yet stated how they came to be so completely isolated from the main body of the army that they could not be reinforced, though the fight is represented to have lasted "without intermission from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till dark."

No explanation has been made why reinforcements were not sent to their rescue; nor are we informed how these two small brigades came to be thus exposed, inviting almost their capture or annihilation.

We hope that there are good and sufficient reasons for all these strange circumstances, and *that Gen. Lee will, upon investigation, be satisfied that his two brigades were lost in one of the ordinary accidents of war, which no vigilance can prevent and no activity remedy.* Surprises are more injurious to military prestige, more destructive to men and material, than defeat in regular battle; and as they are so easily prevented, the officer who suffers himself to be surprised and pounced upon so suddenly by an army that the men "seemed to have risen out of the ground," deserves the severest punishment.

The army of General Bragg has lately suffered greatly from a surprise, by which an important position was gained by the enemy, and one which it is feared may neutralize much of the advantage gained by the battle of Chickamauga. We might, by reviewing the history of the war, swell the number of surprises to be equal of that of the surrenders, but it would be useless; men, and officers, and people, and the enemy, and the world know and understand the injury they inflict, and military discipline in every army has sought to correct such evils by the severest punishment. We must do as the world does; our officers must be held to the same accountability that has always been applied to negligence. *We cannot afford to be as lenient even as Napoleon was, for our necessities are greater and our cause holier than was that of the Emperor of the French.*

It is far more pleasant to commend than to censure, but as this paper has never failed to hold up to public approval the gallantry of officers and men, we must also expose to public reprobation every instance of dereliction of duty, negligence, or cowardice. We hope there has been neither in this late disaster, but appearances are sadly discouraging.

The Late Fight on the Rappahannock.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, November 11.]

On yesterday several officers and privates, wounded in the disastrous fight near Kelly's Ford on Saturday, reached the city, having been preceded on Monday by about one hundred and fifty wounded in the same fight. They corroborate the general report of the affair, namely: That the two brigades to which they were attached, Hoke's and Hays'—the former numbering 1 150 effective men, and the latter 975, and the whole commanded by Brigadier General Hays—were on picket duty on the north side of the Rappahannock, not far from the Ford, when, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, they were apprised of the approach of an overwhelming Yankee force. They, however, bravely determined to stand their ground, and they performed their duty nobly. One of the most desperate fights of the war ensued. The enemy had fearful odds against them, his force being estimated at 12 000, infantry and artillery. Many of our men fought after being wounded, and both the infantry and artillery behaved splendidly; but the Yankees were too many for them. About eleven hundred were taken prisoners, three hundred were killed or wounded, and the rest, over six hundred, escaped in the confusion. Among the escaped was General Hays. The Yankee loss is estimated at 600 killed and wounded.

Socks and the Ladies.

The ladies of the country must again reinforce the army. There is a great scarcity of socks in the army of Northern Virginia. General Lee has lately, we are advised, called upon the ladies of Richmond to aid him in procuring socks for his army.—*Ibid.*

Statistics of the Bombardment of Sumter.

Since the bombardment of Sumter commenced (on the 17th of August) up to Thursday last, 15 583 shots had been fired at it, of which 12 302 struck. Of the garrison, 27 have been killed and 69 wounded. The flag during the same time has been cut down 34 times. The average weight of shot being 200 pounds, the weight of iron was 3 116 600 pounds, or 115 429 pounds of iron to each man killed, 30,370 pounds of iron to each casualty. If the charges of powder averaged 15 pounds, we have 233,745 pounds of powder used, or 8657 pounds of powder to each man killed, and 2 434 pounds of powder to each casualty. Sumter, in ruins, laughs at her enemy, who still fears to pass her battered walls. Charleston will save a valuable iron mine in the ruins of Sumter, and even now, when iron is scarce and sells high, industry, at very little risk, might make a fortune.—*Ibid.*

Taken in Arms After Taking the Oath.

Among the prisoners who recently arrived at the Libby was one John W. Lovette, a Yankee who, on the 25th of March last, took the oath of allegiance to the Government of the Confederate States. He was captured a few days ago at Raccoon Ford, on the Rappahannock, as a private of company F, 97th New York infantry. He was handed over by the commandant of the Libby to court-martial for trial.—*Ibid.*

A Supposed Spy-Guerrilla.

Wm Rives, captured lately in Northern Virginia, and claiming to belong to the 67th Pennsylvania regiment, was, on yesterday, transferred to Castle Thunder from the Libby, on suspicion of being one of Sterne's Yankee guerrillas. These guerrillas have been operating in Western Virginia for some time past, are dressed in Confederate uniform, and act as spies and scouts.—*Ibid.*

The Richmond *Whig*, also, of the 11th of November is filled with interesting matter, nearly every article being an unconscious tribute to the cause of the power of the regular Government, and an unconscious confession of the weakness of the rebel conspiracy. We quote the following paragraphs in proof of this assertion. The first shows that traitors have abandoned their flag:

The Southern Cross.

This admirable poem, which is now going the rounds of the Southern press, and for the publication of which the editors of the Baltimore *Republican* were arrested and thrown into prison and their paper suppressed, appeared originally in the *Southern Literary Messenger* a month or two after the war began. The author, St. George Tucker, formerly clerk of the Virginia House of Delegates, was in the service at the time the poem was published, remained in it for more than a year, and never left it until he contracted a pulmonary disease, which proved fatal. It is a little singular that his poem, which takes almost as its model, the Star Spangled Banner, should be reprinted throughout the length and breadth of the Confederacy as an anonymous production. When it was written, the Confederate flag had not been decided upon, but all agreed that its resemblance to the Yankee gridiron was too close to be long tolerated. The Southern Cross, which the lamented Thornton apostrophised so beautifully in his speech before the Convention, found general favor in Virginia, and a flag with this symbol, was hoisted in Fredericksburg and other places. After much disputation, the Southern Cross was consecrated upon a thousand battle-fields, has become the ensign of the allied nations, and whenever and wherever it floats will recall the memory of the gifted poet who gave his life in defence of the glorious principles which it symbolizes.

The second exposes the inhuman treatment of the soldiers by the rebels. How long can the leaders of these poor men whom they have driven into a war

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against religion and humanity, expect to avoid the vengeance of Almighty God?

The Wounded.

Still the same old story—neglect, cruelty, want of preparation—this, after two or three years' experience, after hospitals have been organized, and ambulance trains are as common as express cars.

A gentleman who came down with a number of wounded in the late conflict on the Rappahannock gives a harrowing picture of their sufferings. They were brought in tenderly by their brother soldiers and deposited on the naked floor, without blankets or overcoats. The surgeons then took them in charge, moved them about roughly, crowded them together, and treated them with that indifference, not to say brutality, which has made the very name of surgeon hateful to the Confederate soldiers.

There was not a spark of fire in the cars, and part of the time not a lamp. All was darkness, and the night was bitter cold. The wounded men, crowded like swine on the hard floor, weak from loss of blood and the shock to their nervous systems, in need of warmth and stimulants, lay shaking with excessive cold all the dreary night long, as the train wended its way slowly to Richmond. No fire, no food, no generous stimulant, no pallet, no bed-clothing, no kind treatment. There they lay like dumb cattle.

Next we have the pregnant admission of the *Whig* that there is no party in the free States in favor of peace, and that even the triumph of the Copperheads would not be followed by a recognition of the Confederacy. We quote again:

With these impressions, we are not at all surprised to find that the Atlanta *Appeal* says, upon the authority of a gentleman of observation and intelligence, who has lately enjoyed opportunities of studying public opinion and feeling in the United States, that there is no party there in favor of peace, *except it bring with it restoration*; that even the success of the ultra Democracy would not terminate the war, unless the South would return to the Union; that the political battles lately fought were for possession of the Governments, State and national, with their power and patronage; that the difference between the two parties consists only in the fact that the Abolitionists are for extreme measures—confiscation, emancipation, plunder, etc.—and what is known as the peace party "for the Constitution and laws, and for the war until the rebellion is put down and the Union restored." No single voice is raised for peace on the basis of separation.

In this state of facts, the opinion is expressed by the informant of the *Appeal* that it is better for the South that the Republican party should remain in power; that all we are fighting for will be sooner attained under the domination of that organization than under a Democratic administration. For, while the latter are out, they fight, and, to some extent, harrass the Administration; but if they once get in, being, as they are, pledged to carry on the war for the restoration of the Union, they will propose terms for a restoration to which the South could and would not submit; and in that event they would go farther in behalf of a "war for the old flag" than even the Republicans, and in all war measures they would have the aid and coöperation of the Abolition masses, whose hatred of the South and its institutions far exceeds their love of the Union, or even the emoluments of public plunder at will.

The *Whig* is exceedingly anxious that the negroes should be used on the fortifications, thus paying another tribute to the policy of employing the colored race, so much opposed by the enemies of the Federal Administration. As for instance:

NEGROES SELLING PAPERS.—One of the "institutions" of Richmond is the large number of strong, able-bodied negroes engaged in vending newspapers about the streets, railroad depots, and places "where men do most congregate." It is apparent that a good deal of *muscle* is thus expended to very little profit to the country, although it may be a source of considerable income to the darkies or their employers. We need negro labor on the farms, to work on fortifications, and in other places that will not only remunerate the owner of the negro, but be of some benefit to the country at large.

The *Examiner* is disgusted with the election in Maryland, and tries to regard it as a joke, but still cannot refrain from saying that it is heralded throughout the land as a "triumph" to the glorious cause of the Union. The same paper is delighted with a dispatch from Philadelphia, giving an account of a terrible riot among the working regions about "Mauch Chunk." What will the quiet people of Mauch Chunk say to this.

The *Dispatch* of the same date "concedes the corn" in regard to the superiority of the North in the following terms. After all, it would seem one Southern man cannot whip five Yankees.

Never Underrate an Enemy.

If the North, instead of having a vast numerical preponderance and an immense superiority of all kinds of resources, were only our equal in all the advantages, we should even then be shamefully derelict to our duties and responsibilities if we imperilled such momentous trusts as those committed to our hands by the neglect of any of those military precautions which are essential to the success of our arms and the safety of our country. But when we have everything to contend against—when we have a foe who can bring three soldiers into the field to our one, and bring against us at every point the heaviest odds of materiel and munitions of war—it is obvious that nothing can save us from destruction but the most unslumbering vigilance and the sternest and most all-pervading discipline. We must make up in these qualities what we lack in numbers, and cease to place an absurd dependence upon the superiority of our individual courage; for, in war, more depends upon discipline than upon courage, and if we allow our enemy to surpass us not only in numbers, but in watchfulness and energy, we shall insure our defeat and annihilation. Even in fighting qualities we ought to know by this time that discipline can convert the Northern masses into first rate fighting machines, and that the only way to counteract its effects is by equal or superior discipline on our side.

From the *Dispatch* of the same date we clip the following:

The Enemy on the Peninsula.

Some excitement was created upon the arrival of the York river train yesterday afternoon, which brought the intelligence that the Yankees had again made their appearance in considerable force on the Peninsula, and that their actions indicated an advance on this city. Later in the evening, however, a courier arrived, bringing the news that during Monday night a negro regiment, a regiment of cavalry, and some artillery advanced about twelve miles this side of Williamsburg, where they had pitched their tents, manifesting no disposition to proceed any further. The impression is that their design is only for plunder, and that no advance is meditated at this time upon Richmond. In either case ample preparations have been made, and they have only to make a demonstration to insure a signal repulse.

From Northern Virginia.

From the two opposing armies of Generals Lee and Meade we have very little to report this morning. Beyond some slight skirmishing there has been no important demonstrations since the fight of Saturday last near Kelly's Ford. That a general engagement will take place in a few days there is but little doubt, but at what point it is impossible to state. Reports from passengers who arrived in this city yesterday and last night by the Fredericksburg and Central trains, state that the larger portion of the Yankee army had arrived at a place called Jomini, about eighteen miles from Fredericksburg, and that Meade is rapidly advancing up the Rappahannock towards Fredericksburg, where the decisive contest will probably take place.

On Sunday last the Crenshaw battery, from this city, was brought into a short engagement with a portion of the Yankee artillery, during which William R. Allegre, son of one of the proprietors of the *Enquirer*, was severely wounded in the leg. No other person was injured.—*Ibid.*

The Raid in Western Virginia.

We have some further, though still unsatisfactory, particulars of the raid into Western Virginia by Averill's Yankees. On Friday last they encountered our forces under General Echols, near Frankfort, a village about twelve miles north of Lewisburg. General Echols, being largely outnumbered, was compelled to retreat, after having his force severely cut up. In the retreat we are reported to have lost a number of prisoners. Reinforcements under General Imboden met our retreating troops near the Sweet Springs, in Monroe county, and checked the farther advance of the enemy. The springs are about forty miles from Christiansburg, the nearest point on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, and to reach that point the enemy would have to advance over a very rough road. It is not thought they will attempt to do so, but it is supposed they may undertake to strike the road at some other place they may fancy to be unguarded.

The Home Guards and militia in the neighborhood of the threatened points, and even at a distance, have turned out in force to render assistance in repelling the raid. They have very materially added to our strength.

The greatest danger is thought, by the Lynchburg *Republican*, to be passed, although it is supposed there will be more fighting before the enemy will relinquish their design of destroying the railroad.—*Ibid.*

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WE are indebted to Mr. Parker, the enterprising book and newspaper man, F street, below Ninth, for Madame Demorest's "Mirror of Fashion" for the present winter. It contains some beautiful engravings, illustrating the latest modes of making and fitting ladies' dresses, with patterns for cutting the same. Every lady who wishes to keep up with the progress of the fashionable world should take this periodical. We have also to acknowledge the receipt of "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper" and "Harper's Weekly" from the same gentleman.

GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, with Madame Vera Lorini, Signorina Castri, Stefani, Morelli, and Musio, with a large orchestra and chorus, are to appear in this city for two nights, a week from Monday next. Madame Vera Lorini, who made her debut at Niblo's, created a great furore in "Favorita." She is a bravura singer of the new school.

CANTERBURY HALL.—To-day is the second anniversary of the opening of this popular place of amusement. Two performances will be given during the day, one at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the other in the evening at the usual hour. There will also be a display of fireworks from the hall at half past 9 in the evening.

SENATOR SPRAGUE and his bride left the city yesterday afternoon on their bridal tour to Rhode Island and Ohio, having decided to spend their honeymoon among their mutual friends.

Daily Chronicle.

D. C. FORNEY, Publisher.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

We have at no time, among the many expressions of rebel opinion published in THE CHRONICLE, laid before our readers such a remarkable series of confessions as to the power of the regular Government of the United States, and to the weakness of the conspirators against that Government, as we print this morning. We have taken some pains to read the Richmond *Enquirer*, the Richmond *Examiner*, the Richmond *Whig*, and the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 11th of this month, furnished to us by our agent at Fortress Monroe, and have extracted from these organs of treason a large amount of matter, which will be found on the first page. And we ask our people to peruse and ponder the various paragraphs we have copied.

There is nothing, whether it be the correspondence between the rebel agent, Robert Ould, and General Meredith, commissioner of the Government of the United States, or the editorial articles in the *Enquirer*, or the extracts from the *Dispatch*, or *Examiner*, or *Whig*, that does not show that the leaders of the rebellion are nearly ready to give up the fight against the Republic. They are convinced, as well by the complaints and sufferings of their own people as by the victories of the Union armies, that their day of doom is approaching. If it is to the credit of any community that they can bravely hold out in a bad cause against those who have indulged and petted and forgiven them, then this credit is undoubtedly due to the leaders of the Southern rebellion, and their poor deluded followers. Where conscience is ever at work against crime, and where the truth is battling in the heart against falsehood, that which is true of the individual must be true of the nation. And, therefore, the downfall of the rebellion is to be attributed wholly to the fact that the rebellion itself was an unrelieved crime, and that it was instigated against a faultless and against a generous Government.

The Southern people, as will be seen from the extracts we have made, are at last convinced that there is such a thing in this age as new history, and that history does not always repeat itself; and that God in his infinite mercy has decreed that there shall be a revelation by which freedom shall conquer slavery, and even as proud a race as that of the South shall be subjugated by the race so long declared to be inferior. If there is anything in which the Southern people have exceeded—except in boasting—it is the manner in which they have continued to deceive and unite their people against the Federal Union. But this prop is rotting from under them, and now he who reads that which is written in the Richmond papers, and copied into the DAILY MORNING CHRONICLE, will see that the end is approaching, probably not so rapidly as we ourselves might desire, but it is approaching steadily and surely; and that the catastrophe of slavery and the catastrophe of the conspiracy against freedom will be consummated in the midst of the downfall of the one and the extinction of the other.

OUR STARVING PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

The case of the Federal prisoners now in Richmond is peculiarly hard. They are suffering severe privations, and the plea urged in the justification of their treatment by the rebel authorities is that they cannot supply their own soldiers any better. This may possibly be the fact, but it is no sufficient reason for their cruelty to these Federal prisoners. If they cannot feed them properly, they ought not to retain them, especially as our Government not only takes good care of rebel prisoners, but stands ready to effect further exchanges whenever the so-called Confederate Government will abandon the untenable position on which it released the Vicksburg and other rebel soldiers from the obligation of their parole. It may well be doubted, in fact, whether any belligerent has the right to retain prisoners whom it cannot supply with the necessaries of life. Certainly the common idea of moral obligation is in conflict with such a practice. In all civilized nations prisoners of war are entitled at least to subsistence, and if a belligerent cannot supply them with this he certainly ought to cease from the conflict as one the correlative duties of which he is no longer able to perform. So far as our Government can, it will mitigate the sufferings of its brave citizens who, in the fortune of war, have fallen into the hands of our enemies. Measures looking to such relief have already been taken. Much of the difficulty in affording it, however, lies in the temper of the rebels. It cannot be forgotten that some time ago permission was refused to some of the most honorable and upright citizens of the North—men who would never have dreamed of betraying the confidence which the rebels were asked to repose in them—to visit the Southern gaols for the sake of ministering to the comfort of Northern prisoners. There is no reason to suppose that any similarly humane measure would now be regarded with any more favor by the rebel authorities. Indeed, their conduct has not been such as to give us reasonable assurance that supplies of food sent to our suffering countrymen would be devoted exclusively to their sustenance, or even that they would be received within the rebel lines. We are not great admirers of the doctrine of retaliation, but we are not sure that the conduct of the usurpers of authority at Richmond and elsewhere will not ultimately compel the Federal Government to resort to this alternative. We shall certainly be disposed to urge such retaliation in kind after our Government has once offered to bear the expense of supporting our prisoners in rebel hands as well as rebel prisoners in our hands, and such an offer has been finally rejected by Mr. Jefferson Davis.

We publish to-day a document which, in connection with this subject, will be read with deep interest. It is the report of the agent of the Ohio Relief Association, of this city, of his visit to the prisoners lately arrived at Annapolis from Richmond. The Governor of Ohio also telegraphed to the War Department, asking what he could do for the relief of the suffering Union prisoners at Richmond, and received a reply of the tenor of the above remarks. Most urgent representations have been made by our Government to the rebel authorities, but hitherto without effect. Indeed, the dictates of humanity seem to be wholly disregarded by the rebels, and their conduct in the matter is in the highest degree discreditable. Possibly they fear the effect upon their own poor and half starved citizens of such palpable evidence of the greater resources of the Federal Government as would be supplied to them if we were permitted to feed our own prisoners. And doubtless the contrast, in that case, between the condition of the Federal prisoners and the rebel soldiers, with their wives and families, would be too striking to be overlooked, and the citizens of Richmond would not be slow to draw an inference from such a condition of things not very favorable to rebel sway. But surely, with such a state of facts before them, the rebel leaders should pause in their iniquitous course. A belligerent that cannot feed either its own soldiers and people, or its prisoners of war, and has a certain knowledge that its disability is increasing daily, is not in a condition to carry on war, but is already virtually overpowered. Instead, however, of making a virtue of necessity and yielding to the tide of events that they cannot stem or control, the Richmond papers scoff at the sufferings of their prisoners and refuse to allow the Federal Government to assuage them. The *Examiner* of the 30th ultimo recommended that these men, whom the rebels have half starved, and will not let us feed, "*be put where the cold weather and scant fare will thin them out in accordance with the laws of nature.*" The *Whig* of the same day was less brutal in its language, but equally significant in its purpose; saying that if the choice is to be between the freezing and starving of their own people, and the same fate for the Federal prisoners of war, "there will be but one voice, and that not in favor of the Yankees." Already the supplies to Federal prisoners are limited to *one* loaf of bread daily for *sixteen* men, with meat in like proportion. Says one who spake from experience of the horrors of the Libby prison: "The cries for food are piteous, and the ravings of the men, made insane by the pangs of hunger, sound through the building night and day." One man in the room with this witness was so prostrated by famine that, when a small piece of bread was thrown to him by his brutal jailer, he had not the strength to eat it, but died clutching the scrap in his stiffened hand. The "thinning out" process has evidently commenced. And yet the rebels refuse to parole these dying men, or to let us save their lives by giving them food; the first, because they choose to stand upon their own unfair interpretation of the cartel; and the second, because they fear such a proof to their misguided people of the superior resources and substantial comforts of the North would add to the popular discontent. Retribution is sure to overtake such inhumanity.

THE TELEGRAPH announces the election by the Missouri Legislature, on the first ballot, of Mr. B. Gratz Brown, by seven majority, as United States Senator from that State. We heartily congratulate Missouri and the country upon this choice. Mr. Brown is one of the ablest men in the State, an unconditional friend of the Union, and a firm and consistent supporter of the entire policy of the Administration. His election is an incontrovertible proof of the essential soundness of Missouri in its devotion to the Union, and its conviction that slavery is an evil which the State must get rid of; and the presence and influence of Mr. Brown in the United States Senate will be potent for the support of the Government and for the passage of every measure necessary for the vigorous prosecution of the war to its legitimate end.

IT is by no means uncommon for the inmates of a lunatic asylum to think that *they* are sane and the whole outside world insane. So, a paper in New York declares that the whole country is lunatic because it has voted for men and measures that said paper has uniformly opposed and denounced. "The people of the country," it says, "have just voted, despite of all our opposition in the Administration, that the Administration is right in all that it has done." Another journal of the same faith says that the elections have no such meaning. But let that pass. And because the people have so voted, they are all mad, lunatic, insane. "All the world is wrong, and I only am right." Sober-minded persons will not find it difficult to tell where the lunacy is.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.

Hon. John Conness, Senator in Congress from the State of California, a War Democrat, Presents a Cane, which was a Gift to him by the Lamented David Colbert Broderick, of that State, to Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

SENATOR CONNESS EMPHATICALLY ENDORSES THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION POLICY.

In accordance with the announcement in THE CHRONICLE yesterday, the Hon. John Conness, Senator in Congress from California, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, most of them citizens from Pennsylvania, called upon the President of the United States for the purpose of asking his acceptance of a cane, which was the gift to him of his great predecessor and exemplar, David Colbert Broderick. We noticed in the President's Cabinet chamber the following named gentlemen: Hon. A. P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior; Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State; Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Hon. F. C. Shannon, General George M. Lowman, Colonel Alexander Cummings, Fleet Surgeon J. M. Foltz, Colonel McKelby, of the Convalescent Camp, A. M. Ballade, Esq., William Carnes, Captain William M. Bahan, ex Governor William F. Johnson, Colonel John W. Forney, M. E. Flannigan, of California, General Richard Busteed, of New York, and George C. Bower, Jr., reporter of the Philadelphia Press and DAILY MORNING CHRONICLE.

The day was exceedingly lovely, being the beginning of the second Indian summer, and the occasion one of rare interest. Mr. Senator Conness, who seemed to be somewhat surprised at witnessing so many Pennsylvanians around him, and still more surprised on being informed that nearly all these gentlemen, like himself, had acted with the Democratic party, until the party became sold to slavery, advanced with the cane in his hand, and in a fine, bold, and clear voice addressed the President:

SENATOR CONNESS' SPEECH.

He said that this interesting gathering had no object in view other than that of witnessing the presentation of a cane which he held in his hand to the President of the United States. He took great pleasure in bestowing it upon him. It was a gift of David C. Broderick to himself, who was not only a friend of his but a friend of the people. Mr. Broderick, he said, was a great hero, and one who had battled and died for the salvation of his country in the hour of its trial. He took especial pleasure in tendering the cane to the President as a token of his respect and admiration for him in the issuing of that great edict, the proclamation of emancipation, and in resolutely maintaining it as the public law. The President had made himself a great leader in the civilization of the world, and the Hon. Senator repeated that it afforded him heartfelt pride to present and consign to his keeping this memento of his late esteemed friend, David C. Broderick.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President then accepted the cane, and, with much emotion, replied that he never personally knew the Senator's friend, Mr. Broderick, but he had always heard him spoken of as one sincerely devoted to the cause of human rights. Testimony to this point of his character had been borne by those whom he had not intimately known, as also by those with whom he was personally and intimately acquainted, and, with all of them, the testimony had been uniform. The memento which was presented him by Senator Conness was of that class of things, the highest honor that could be conferred upon him. If, in the position he had been placed, he had done anything that entitled him to the honor the Senator had assigned him, it was a proud reflection that his acts were of such a character as to merit the affiliation of the friends of a man like David C. Broderick. Whether remaining in this world or looking down upon the earth from the spirit land, to be remembered by such a man as David C. Broderick was a fact he would remember through all the years of his life. The proudest ambition that he could desire was to do something for the elevation of the condition of his fellow-man. In conclusion, he returned his sincere thanks for the part the Senator bore in this presentation, and to the memory of his great friend.

The cane is a beautifully polished one, made of oak. The original inscription on a gold plate on the end of the round of the cane was "Broderick to Conness." Encircling these words the Senator has had inscribed, "Conness to the President;" and thus these two inscriptions are blended together.

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THE CONDUCTORS and drivers of the city railroad cars in the city of New York have struck for higher wages, and some of the companies have had to stop their cars in consequence. The men were giving about sixteen hours a day to their work, their wages being only a dollar and a half per diem.

AMONG the refuse of the rebel camps on the south side of the Rappahannock were several tin cans that had held preserved meats, bearing the names of firms in New York and Baltimore.

RODGERSVILLE, where the five hundred of our men were captured by the enemy, is sixty miles from Knoxville, and not fifteen only, as stated in some accounts.

Relief to Union Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, November 13.—C. C. Fulton shipped, to-day, as a donation from the Baltimore *American* Relief Fund, twenty five barrels of superfine flour to Libby prison, and twenty five barrels to Belle Isle, for the use of the Federal prisoners, with a sack of fine table salt for each.

Two thousand dollars in money was sent a few days ago from the same fund for the relief of prisoners in Richmond.

The flour and salt is sent with the sanction of the Secretary of War.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE CHRONICLE.

THE PLOT FOR THE RELEASE OF THE REBEL OFFICERS.

A Large Lot of Concealed Muskets Found.

THE PLANS OF THE CONSPIRATORS REVEALED.

Our Forces Ready for any Emergency.

GEN. DIX ASSIGNED TO THE COMMAND.

CINCINNATI, November 13.—No intelligence relative to the Johnson's Island affair, additional to that already telegraphed, has been received. All quiet in that vicinity last night. A special to the *Gazette*, from Columbus, says a large force of infantry and two batteries of artillery were sent there yesterday. General Cox left Columbus for Sandusky in a special train last night.

BUFFALO, November 13.—Mayor Fargo has received a second dispatch from Secretary Stanton, stating that Major General Dix has been ordered to Buffalo, to adopt measures for the security of the frontier. The Mayor has taken steps to guard against incendiaries. He is also in communication with Governor Seymour, in relation to military matters.

Still Later.

SANDUSKY, November 13.—Everything is quiet here and in the vicinity. There is very little excitement in the city. General Cox and staff passed over to the island this morning.

Everything is being put in readiness for the rebels, and with the troops here and on the way Johnson's Island and Sandusky may be considered safe beyond doubt. Batteries are posted and fully command the entrance to the harbor, and would sink any vessel attempting to enter our bay.

The steamer Michigan is off Johnson's Island ready for action.

All reports about attempt at escape by rebel prisoners are simply false. There are no indications of any such intentions up to the present time.

Further Particulars of the Rebel Plan to Escape.

BUFFALO, November 13.—The Cleveland *Leader* of yesterday says a telegram was received between twelve and one o'clock from the officers at Johnson's Island, asking that a regiment be sent to Johnson's Island immediately. In response, eight hundred and fifty men of the 13th Ohio cavalry were sent this morning.

It is said here (Buffalo) that the captain of the propeller from Sandusky reports that a tunnel has been discovered from the prisoners' quarters on Johnson's Island to some woods, several hundred feet distant; also, that six hundred muskets have been found in the tunnel, which undoubtedly have been brought from Canada. The plot was to seize the steamer Michigan, and two of the New York Central propellers, and make a raid on the shipping and the city of Buffalo.

More Preparations for Defence.

CLEVELAND, November 13.—Lieutenant Harris, commanding the Pittsburg battery of six 12 pounder Napoleons and one hundred and twenty five men passed here for Erie this morning, for defence against the pirates.

DETROIT, November 13.—An armed steamer sent out by the authorities to reconnoitre the suspected points on the Northern shore of Lake Erie, returned to-night. No indications of any hostile expedition were found, and it is doubtful if any exist.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Rebels Repulse Gen. Washburne's Advance.

THEY ARE CHECKED AND FINALLY PURSUED.

Two Hundred Prisoners Captured by Our Forces.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The steamer Yazoo, from New Orleans on the 4th instant, arrived this morning.

There was a collision on the Opelousas railroad between two trains, one of which had stopped, owing to a defective engine; the other running into it killed from twelve to sixteen of the 97th Illinois, and wounded nearly seventy of the same regiment, all of whom were on the moving train. The other train had the 54th Illinois on board, only two of whom and one rebel prisoner were injured. The accident was occasioned by the culpable neglect of the conductor in not setting signals.

There is nothing in the papers relative to army movements.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The New Orleans *Era* of the 4th states that the rebels attacked Washburne's advance on the 3d inst., driving it in toward the main body. They were checked soon, and in turn were attacked and pursued, our forces capturing some two hundred prisoners. Our loss is forty killed. Rebel loss, one hundred killed.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The New Orleans correspondent of the *Express*, dating the afternoon of the 4th instant, says:

Our forces have fallen back to New Iberia.

In reference to the reported attack on Washburne's advance on the 3d instant, the same correspondent says:

If the rebels attacked our advance, it was some distance this side of Vermillionville, for the army was south of Bayou Vermillionville at that time, on its march back to the Teche. There is a rumor here that the result was different to the extent of 2,000 men. It is said to come from a Union major.

GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

Bragg's Army 60,000 Strong.

DISAFFECTION WIDE-SPREAD AMONG THEM.

Longstreet Assigned to Command in East Tennessee.

A PROSPECTIVE MOVEMENT OF OUR FORCES.

CHATTANOOGA, November 11.—All is quiet in front, and positions are mainly unchanged. Any discussion of prospective movements would be contraband. The public may be assured that such a thing as losing time has no place here, and it will thunder again in this quarter of the sky before it clears up.

The troops are greatly delighted at the arrival of paymasters with greenbacks enough to go round. The whole army here is to be paid to November.

An unfortunate accident occurred here on the night of Saturday, the 7th instant, near Kelly's Ferry, by the sinking of two barges conveying stores, a mode of transportation the present stage of water permits.

CHATTANOOGA, November 13.—All is quiet in and around Chattanooga.

Reliable intelligence has been received from Bragg's army up to 3 o'clock A. M., at which time the rebel picket posts, twelve men, deserted to our lines. They arrived equipped.

The disaffection among the rebels is no longer confined in the Kentucky and Tennessee troops, but wide-spread among others.

Our daily receipts average twelve or fourteen.

Hardee has been assigned to Polk's corps, and has relieved Longstreet on Point Lookout.

The latter has gone, with 16,000 troops, and a part of the cavalry, to East Tennessee. The remainder of the cavalry has gone to Iuka.

Cheatham's and Stuart's divisions have returned.

Bragg now has three full corps—Hardee's, Breckinridge's, and Buckner's—sixty thousand men; and this is said to be a low estimate.

A duel between Lookout and Moccasin Point batteries took place to-day at noon. Our practice was fine, several shells bursting directly over Point Lookout. The reply was vigorous, but no casualties.

Thirty days' furlough has been granted to the farmers among the Georgia State troops, to allow them to sow wheat.

All is quiet with General Hooker.

ANOTHER UNION TRIUMPH IN MISSOURI.

Hons. B. Gratz Brown and John B. Henderson Elected U. S. Senators.

ST. LOUIS, November 13.—B. Gratz Brown, Radical, of this city, was elected United States Senator on the first ballot this morning by seven majority.

JEFFERSON CITY, November 13.—The ballot which resulted in the election of Mr. Brown for the United States Senate for the short term this morning stood as follows: Brown, 74; Brodhead, 60; Voorhies, 2. The next ballot, which resulted in the election of John B. Henderson for the long term, stood as follows: Henderson, 53; Phelps, 49; scattering, 13.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The steamer Newbern, from Fortress Monroe, arrived this morning with one hundred and fifty-seven prisoners, comprising the crews and passengers of the prizes R. C. Lee and Ella and Anna.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST

A Steamer Attacked by Guerrillas.

A REBEL REGIMENT REPULSED ON THE LITTLE TENNESSEE RIVER

CAIRO, November 11.—The steamer Allen Collier was recently attacked by guerrillas a short distance from Helena and brought to the shore. The passengers and crew were robbed, and the boat burned to the water's edge. The boat was owned at Memphis, and was valued at $15,000.

All is quiet between Memphis and Corinth.

It is reported that Chalmers will make another attack on Collierville. The rebel officers captured in the late fight at that place arrived here to-day *en route* to Johnson's Island. Among them is Colonel George, late commanding the Mississippi State militia.

A fight occurred on the Little Tennessee river on Monday, in which a rebel regiment was repulsed with the loss of fifty killed and forty captured.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

The Bombardment of Sumter Continued.

THE FORT ENTIRELY DEMOLISHED.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 13.—The United States steamer Massachusetts, Captain West, from Charleston in forty eight hours, arrived here this afternoon.

Reports of firing are still kept up on Fort Sumter. The fort is entirely demolished.

The rebels put up their flag every night, which is shot away every day.

There has been no firing upon Charleston of late.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Rebel Rams in Possession of an Armed Force.

TROUBLES BETWEEN JAPAN AND ENGLAND.

The Successful Assault on Kanagawa by the English.

HALIFAX, November 13.—The steamship Asia, from Liverpool on the 1st instant, has arrived.

MARKETS.

The sales of cotton for the week were 64,000 bales; to speculators, 32,000; and to exporters, 10,500. The market was irregular, with an advance of ½ a ¾d. for some qualities, but American remained unchanged. The quotations are—New Orleans, 29½d.; Mobile, 29½d.; Midland, 29½d. The stock was 161,000 bales, including 34,000 American.

The Manchester market was firm. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions firmer.

LONDON, October 30.—Consols closed at 93¾a93⅞ for money.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is a passenger on the Asia.

The Persia's news had but little effect. Surprise was expressed at the removal of Rosecrans.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.—Cotton sales 8,000. Market firm and unchanged. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions dull.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.—Consols closed at 93.

QUEENSTOWN, November 1.—Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed at 93⅛a93.

CHERBOURG, October 30.—The pirate Georgia has arrived to revictual and coal.

Furious gales have raged around the English coast. The frigate Prince Consort, which was bound from Liverpool to watch the movements of the rebel rams, has arrived at Kingston, badly disabled.

The rams remain in possession of an armed force.

A new steamship company, with a capital of £3,000,000, are about to put a number of first-class screw steamers on the route from Liverpool to New York.

The following news, brought by the steamer Bohemian, although not as late by one day as that brought by the Asia, is yet interesting:

ENGLAND.

There had been some little commotion in naval circles in England owing to a rumor that an attempt would be made to take out to sea by force the steam rams in the Mersey. Orders were received at Plymouth to send a vessel around to Liverpool, and it was stated that, after some indecision and countermanding of orders, the iron-plated frigate Prince Consort had started for Liverpool. In the mean time another gunboat had reached the Mersey on the 28th, and has anchored opposite Laird's Yard, ready to start at a moment's notice.

The *Morning Star* announces that the French Government has informed the United States Minister to France, Mr. Dayton, that the authorization for the construction of certain vessels of war, now proved to be building in France for the Confederates, and for certain cannon and munitions of war for their armament, had been withdrawn, and the parties engaged in the business had been warned of the danger of prosecuting the work.

JAPAN, INDIA, &C.

Detailed accounts had been received of the English bombardment of Kanagawa, Japan. Seven vessels were engaged, including two frigates. The British lost 15 killed and 50 wounded.

The Japanese ammunition was of a superior quality. The forts mounted 93 guns and mortars. The ships were 450 yards from the forts, and it was wonderful that they were not all sunk. The Prince Satsuma had bought United States guns and ammunition, including four 150 pounders and some thirteen-inch shell guns. Without a land force Admiral Keeler could do nothing further, and, as Satsuma evinced no desire to negotiate, the fleet left for Yokohama to refit. The object of the expedition was as far from being gained as ever, and, if the Japanese remained obstinate, a large army would be necessary to obtain satisfaction.

India advices say the prospect for cotton in the central provinces was most promising. There was a great increase in the amount of land under cultivation.

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The Burning of the Steamer Allen Collier.

CAIRO, November 13.—The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 11th gives the particulars of the burning of the steamer Allen Collier. The steamer was lying twenty-five miles above the mouth of White river, within five hundred yards of the gunboat Eastport, which was covering her landing when guerrillas attacked her.

Captain Bartholomew, the commander of the gunboat was on board the Allen Collier at the time, and was captured together with the captain and crew of that steamer. The gunboat would have shelled the guerrillas but they protected themselves with the captain and crew they had captured. After setting fire to the boat they marched the prisoners three miles into the country, when they liberated the captain and crew of the Allen Collier, but retained Captain Bartholomew.

The number of prisoners of war now in the military prison here is increased to nearly 4,000.

They cannot really be called prisoners of war, being deserters from the rebel army, some of whom have lain around in the woods fifteen months, awaiting an opportunity to come into our lines and take the oath of allegiance, for which purpose they will be sent to St. Louis.

Relief for the Libby Prisoners.

BOSTON, November 13.—At the suggestion of a number of merchants, George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, chairman of the Christian Commission, addressed the merchants of Boston on change to-day, and read telegrams from General Meredith, and letters from several of our officers in Libby prison, acknowledging the receipt and distribution of food and hospital stores forwarded by that Commission.

Mr. Toby was requested to open a subscription book, and one thousand three hundred dollars were immediately subscribed. The subscription is now going on.

Admiral Milne.

HALIFAX, November 13.—Admiral Milne sailed for Bermuda this morning. His fleet follows immediately.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements this Evening.

FORD'S NEW THEATRE, Tenth street, near E.—"The Robbers."

GROVER'S THEATRE, Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel.—"Jack Sheppard."

WASHINGTON THEATRE, Eleventh street, near Pennsylvania avenue.—Skiff's Armor-Plated Ethiopian Gunboats.

This afternoon the Gunboats have a matinée, at which children are to be admitted at ten cents each.

Last evening was another crowded house at the Washington Theatre. We see by their advertisement they stay two nights longer, Monday and Tuesday, which speaks for itself as to the great success the troupe have met with in this city.

CANTERBURY HALL, Louisiana avenue, near Sixth street.—"Black Conner." "Village Bell," Childer's Zouave Drill, Singing, Dancing, &c.

WASHINGTON VARIETIES, Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.—Pantomimes, Ballets, &c.

PERSONAL.—Among the guests of the hotels that arrived yesterday we notice the Hon D. W. Gooch, member of Congress from Massachusetts, at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. Thurlow Weed, of New York, Governor A. G. Curtin, Hon. W. F. Johnston, Hon. J. H. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, and John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Nation and Delegation; Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Downing, Captain James McDaniel, and Evan Jones, at Willard's Hotel.

MEETING TO ENCOURAGE ENLISTMENTS.—The committee appointed on last Friday evening to frame a report in reference to promoting enlistments in the District of Columbia as embraced last evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Common Council chamber, City Hall. A quorum was present. General P. P. Brown occupied the chair, and Mr. H. C. Wilson acted as secretary.

The report of the committee of seven, appointed by the general committee to aid in procuring enlistments at their first regular meeting, held in the Common Council chamber, November 10, was read by the chairman, Mr. A. R. Shepherd. It is as follows:

Your committee, appointed to mature a plan for the carrying out of the objects for which the general committee was formed, viz, "To encourage enlistments in the city of Washington, and to aid in filling up the quota of said city under the recent call of the President for 300,000 men," respectfully report:

That in their opinion a proper and systematic effort and action on the part of the authorities and citizens of Washington will ensure the speedy filling up of this city's quota by the offering of a liberal bounty to volunteers. And in furtherance of this object they recommend the appointment of a sub-committee of two from each ward, to be styled "The Committee on Collections," whose duty it shall be to wait upon the citizens resident in said ward and to solicit subscriptions from the residents thereof, (the wards having been first divided into districts to prevent confusion and to ensure a visit to each inhabitant,) it being the duty of distributing the wards to be confided to the ward delegate of the Executive Committee in conjunction with the ward committee on collections.

They also recommend the appointment, by the chairman of the general committee, of an executive committee of seven, to consist of one member from each ward, to whom shall be entrusted the preparation of subscription lists and circulars, the keeping and publishing of a daily account of all subscriptions made, both in the morning and evening papers, the devising of such measures as may in their opinion be best calculated to increase the receipts of the committee, as well as to endeavor to secure from the City Councils the appropriation of the unexpended balance of $40,000 made by them in July, 1862, for this object, to be applied with such amount as may be raised by subscriptions in offering bounties to volunteers, together with such other duties as may, from time to time, be confided to them by the general committee in the furtherance of these objects and with a view to the accomplishment of said committee. They report the accompanying resolution and recommend its adoption:

They further recommend in addition to the committee on collections of two from each ward, that collectors be appointed for each of the public departments and bureaus and works, who shall canvass such departments and secure such subscriptions as may be made thereon.

They respectfully recommend the appointing of the following gentlemen as suitable persons to serve as the committee on collections, and who shall report to the chairman of the executive committee and the treasurers of the general committee.

First Ward—Messrs. James Kelly, F. B. Dorsell, Sr., Thomas Lozan, John A. Rheem, H. N. Easby, John T. Larcomb, John B Turton, Thomas Donahue, William W Rapley, Thomas P Morgan.

Second Ward—L Clephane, D McFarlan, W G Metzerott, George H Plant, Andrew Noerr, Zephaniah Jones, O F O Richardson, B F Guy, William Sprague, Z Richards.

Third Ward—Messrs William Wall, N D Larner, Wm S Mitchell, Thomas Lewis, Charles Stewart, P. L. Harvey, Thomas O Connell, John W Boteler, H C Fahnestock, B F French.

Fourth Ward—M G Emery, Frank Taylor, Wm Lord, Samuel Culverwell, James Y Davis, Wm H Baldwin, G W Utermehle, James Bowen, Rudolph Eichorn, James English.

Fifth Ward—Messrs. Wm Nottingham, Wm M Ellis, F J Fugitt, B F Dyer, A T Richards, E K Dandy, W H Hamilton, N Acker, Joseph Platt, Colonel James A Tait.

Sixth Ward—Messrs. S A H McKim, L A H Marks, F McNerhany, John D Brandt, George A Bohrer, Josias Adams, D McOathran, Adam Geddis, John W Thompson, D W Davis, M. D.

Seventh Ward—Messrs. Wm M H [illegible], George Mattingly, Hiram Litchfield, R B Clark, O C Martin, Thos K Gray, John P Murphey, A M Swann, A H Clarke.

For the Treasury Department—Messrs. W H Jones, Jno M Brodhead, Jas W Sargent, M H Miller, E B French, R J Atkinson, W W Danenhower, Thos M Smith, J F Sherrells, Gen F E Spinner, Edw Jordan, Dr. W Miler.

For the State Department—Messrs. G E Baker, R S Chilton.

For the Post Office Department—Messrs. C F MacDonald, R K Scott, Jas S Hallowell, B L Childs.

For the Interior Department—Messrs. Wm Edmonds, R Lammond, Wm Helmick, Jas F Wilson, Chas E Mix, Jno L Hayes, Jas O G Kennedy, Jas A Kennedy.

For the War Department—Messrs John Potts, W G Moore, Z W Denham, J E Holmead, Richard Hudson.

United States Arsenal—Captain Benton, Messrs Geo W Wright, John Dudley, Peter Maglonis, William Bradford.

Navy Department—William Faxon.

Navy Yard—Captain F A Parker, Messrs S P Brown, George H Wilson, B Hutchinson, John [illegible], J S Clapham, James A Gordon, John H Peak.

United States Capitol Extension—Messrs C L West, Richard Morgan.

Government Printing Office—Messrs J D Defrees, Geo P Goff.

Attorney General's Office—D Mahon.

Office Commissioner of Public Buildings—R H Stewart.

Public Gardener—James Nokes.

Your committee further recommend that each subscription list be headed by each member of the ward and general committees and by the signers of the called public meeting, held November 6th, with a subscription proportionate to their pecuniary ability, in order that the public may be assured they are in earnest in the matter and determined to effect the object in view, and an earnest, determined effort to aid in replenishing our armies, and thus securing a lasting, honorable peace.

They would also suggest and recommend that the executive committee take into consideration the propriety of asking the managers of the various theatres, &c., that they give an entertainment in aid of this fund, and that said committee invite lecturers from different portions of the country to aid this movement by contributing to a course of lectures to be given at some suitable hall in this city, the proceeds to be applied to this end.

They also recommend that a premium of [illegible] dollars be offered by the executive committee to each and every individual who shall bring in an acceptable recruit, such premium to be paid upon the rendering in and upon the certificate of the enrolling officer.

The following resolution was also offered by Mr. Shepherd, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman of the general committee be and he is hereby authorized to appoint an executive committee of seven, to be composed of one member from each ward, who shall have a general conduct of the business of this committee, and who shall be authorized to call meetings of the general committee at all times, and report to them their action and such matters as may require their attention.

The following was the committee appointed: First ward, H. R. Wilson; Second ward, S. V. Noyes; Third ward, A. R. Shepherd; Fourth ward, John Seaford; Fifth ward, George F Gulick; Sixth ward, E. M. Coombs; Seventh ward, John B. Semmes.

No other business coming up, on motion the meeting adjourned.

COMMITMENTS TO THE OLD CAPITOL.—James Gerrard and John Miller, rebel deserters, and John McCarty, of the 17th Virginia infantry, were committed to the Old Capitol. John O. Sewall, suspicious character, arrested by Colonel Tracy, was also committed. Elijah Chapman, deserter from the 134 New York regiment, was arrested by Captain Dolan's detectives and turned over to Captain Schoefs. Lieutenants J. W. Jackson and W. H. Oliver, and private Daniel Harley, 8th Louisiana regiment, prisoners of war, were committed to the Old Capitol, having been transferred from Armory hospital. All the above commitments were made by Provost Marshal Todd.

WILL DRILL TO-DAY.—The 2d regiment United States colored troops, Lieutenant Colonel S. Fellows, will go through a drill this afternoon at 2 o'clock, on Meridian Hill, provided the day proves propitious. They will march from their encampment across the Long Bridge. This drill has been requested by a number of our citizens, who are anxious to witness the evolutions of the colored troops.

BEASTLY DRUNK.—On Thursday evening a woman was picked up in the Fifth ward with an infant in her arms, in a beastly state of intoxication. She was taken to the station-house, where she became very disorderly. The child was taken to the Infant Asylum, where it will be properly cared for.

RUM MILLS CLOSED.—The following rum mills have been closed permanently, for constantly selling liquor to soldiers, by order of Provost Marshal Todd: Mrs. Sullivan's house in Eighth street, near Boundary street; Daniel Senan's house; and the house of James Ryan, in the vicinity of Eighth and Boundary streets.

ENDEAVORING TO SMUGGLE LIQUOR.—An Irish woman, named Mary McCarthy, was arrested at the Alexandria ferry for smuggling liquors to that place. She was sent to the Central Guard-house. Yesterday she was taken to Alexandria to appear before Provost Marshal Wells.

WE understand that the Rev. Mr. Brown, Pastor of the Seventh street (Island) Presbyterian church, has announced a short course of sermons on the necessity, nature, and effects of regeneration; the first sermon of the series to be delivered to-morrow, (Sabbath,) at 11 o'clock, A. M.

THE DIXON-MCGILL CASE.—On Wednesday evening a warrant was issued by P. M. McGill for the arrest of Henry T. Dixon, Jr., who is charged with having committed a deadly assault with intent to kill his son, George W. McGill, on the 31st of August. Bail was given for his appearance.

GENERAL G. S. GREENE, of the 12th army corps, severely wounded at the battle of Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Ala., arrived at the Union Hotel, Georgetown, yesterday. General Greene's wound is doing very well.

COMMITTED.—John Lee, who stole the valise a few nights since from the cars at the arsenal, was before Justice Thompson, who committed him to jail for court. The property belonged to Lieutenant Freeman.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire occurred in the east wing of Centre Market on Thursday evening. It caught from a charcoal furnace left under a cooking stove. Damage trifling.

WILL ARRIVE TO-DAY.—The 9th regiment of the Invalid corps, Colonel Gill, will arrive in the city this morning from Philadelphia. They will be quartered in the Martindale barracks.

DISCHARGED.—A private of the 3d Michigan regiment, named Bell, who was arrested for selling commissary stores from the contraband camp, has been released by order of General Martindale.

RUN OVER.—A cavalryman was run over on Thursday night by one of the city cars, at Ninth and Pennsylvania avenue. He was not seriously injured.

THE COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—CHIEF JUSTICE CARTTER.

In this court the case of T. Cook and F. E. Sickles, assignees of George Mattingly, against the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Steam Packet Company, is still on trial, the issue being for the recovery of compensation from the Steam Packet Company for the use of Sickles' patent cut-off on the steamboat Columbia, under an alleged contract, by which the patentees were to receive three-fourths of the amount of saving in fuel effected by the machine.

The proposition of Messrs. Davidge and Brent, for defence, to introduce parole evidence to prove that no such contract was ever made, was, after two days' argument, rejected by the court on the ground that the former general verdict rendered by the jury which sat in the case in 1855, in favor of the plaintiff, and the judgment upon that verdict, settled the question of such a contract, and acts as an estoppel upon the introduction of such testimony now.

The defence, therefore, now propose to prove that the Sickles' cut-off proved of no such value as was claimed, and offer to produce testimony as to the consumption of wood in the trips between the cities of the District and the port of Baltimore, both before and after the application of the cut off. In this connection, another legal question arose yesterday on the admission of new testimony, discovered, as is alleged, since the last trial of the cause, (the second one,) in which Mr. Cook, who, though nominally one of the plaintiffs, has no interest in the cause, is said to assert that the patentees never had any contract with the company for the use of the patent.

Messrs. Bradley and Cox, for plaintiffs, objected to its introduction on the ground that the evidence offered is not for the purpose of explaining what was in issue in the former suit, but to prove a matter which has already been acted upon and decided, which cannot be proven under the ruling of the Supreme Court in this case.

Messrs. Brent and Davidge argued that the testimony of Mr. Cook, which they proposed to introduce, was virtually an admission of an improper verdict in the case, by the plaintiffs, on improper grounds, a state of facts that did not exist.

Messrs. Cox and Bradley held that as the assignment of Sickles and Cook was made prior to the time of the admission alleged to have been made by Mr. Cook, he had no power to commit the plaintiffs.

Many collateral points were touched and authorities cited, the argument holding until about 3 o'clock.

The great sewing machine case, to which millions of value are in issue, then came up, according to appointment, viz:

Ahles & Fellhausen, assignees of J. G. Wilson, vs. Wheeler & Potter, assignees of Allen B. Wilson, representing the Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine companies, of New York.

For plaintiffs, Brady and Seward, of New York; for defendants, Gifford and Gordon, of New York, and Joseph H. Bradley, Sr., of Washington.

The case comes up on an application of J. G. Wilson, to have the court rehear the interference case decided by Chief Judge Dunlop, of the old court of this District, under which he (J. G. Wilson) took a reissue of the Ahles & Fellhausen patent of August 5, 1851, and which reissue, it is held on the other side, U. S. Circuit Judges Nelson and Swayne, in their respective districts, have declared a nullity. An original patent appears to have been granted by the Commissioner of Patents to A. B. Wilson in 1850, though subsequently Ahles & Fellhausen obtained one also for a sewing machine at the date above given, (August, 1851,) and J. G. Wilson, as their assignee, subsequently applied for a reissue, but the Commissioner decided in favor of A. B. Wilson's claim. An appeal was taken to Judge Dunlop, in 1859, who in the meantime had heard and decided another case in which J. G. Wilson was a party against I. M. Singer; and, without hearing the appeal on its merits, the Judge ordered that a patent reissue to J. G. Wilson in accordance with his previous decision in his favor. It was issued, accordingly, by the Commissioner. In the meantime Judge Nelson, at New York, in another case, only eight days after, made his adverse decision. The question has also come up in the United States court in Ohio.

Counsel for defence made a preliminary motion to dismiss the case on the ground of want of jurisdiction on the part of this court, and for the reasons that the questions at issue are pending in higher courts in two jurisdictions, and that so far as this court is concerned, the case is closed by the previous action of Judge Dunlop.

Counsel on the other side objected to the motion, but did not go into their answer, though holding that the case was still open, and handed down to this from the old court.

The court adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

Stock and Money Market.

To Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, we are indebted for the following report of the stock and money market in this city yesterday:

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
U S coup 6's of '81	[illegible]	109½	U S 1 yr cfs	98	98¾
do 6's registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	Am Gold com	145	..
do 7 3-10 Tr Ns	108	108½	Certificate Checks	99	..

NEW YORK, November 13.

FIRST BOARD.

U S Coupons	109	U S Certif. (new)	98¼
U S 7 3-10	108¼	Gold	[illegible]

CITY ITEMS.

CITIZENS OF MAINE.—An unusual number of deceased soldiers from the 6th and 5th regiments of Maine volunteers are to be buried from the Armory-Square Hospital, Sunday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely. The citizens of Maine in Washington are respectfully requested to meet at the time and place above designated to pay their respects to the heroes who have fallen so gloriously in defence of our country. By order of meeting of citizens of Maine. J. L. Hobbs, Chairman; Benj. Freeman, secretary. Washington November 13, 1863.

QUITE ASTONISHING!—How cheap beautiful Jewelry and Silver-plated Ware can be purchased at No. 133 Pennsylvania avenue, near Four-and-a-half street.

NOTICE.—GREAT DISCOVERY IN DENTISTRY.—Teeth extracted without pain with the nitrite of oxygen. Call at Dr. Lewis' office, No. 212 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and have them taken out by this new and harmless process. Also call and see the Doctor's new and improved method of inserting artificial teeth.

DINNER FOR THE PEOPLE EVERY DAY.—A nice Bill of Fare—Roast beef, mutton, lamb, pork, veal, or boiled ham, two vegetables, bread and butter, and dessert, for 40 cents, at Markham's, 212 Pennsylvania avenue.

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, September 17, 1863.

General Orders, No. 315.

The following Act of Congress and Proclamation of the President, based upon the same, are published for the information of all concerned, and the special instructions hereinafter contained for persons in the military service of the United States will be strictly observed:

An Act relating to *habeas corpus*, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, approved March 3, 1863.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, during the present rebellion, the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof. And whenever and wherever the said privilege shall be suspended, as aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus*, to return the body of any person or persons detained by him by authority of the President; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained that such person is detained by him as a prisoner under authority of the President, further proceedings under the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be suspended by the judge or court having issued the said writ, so long as said suspension by the President shall remain in force, and said rebellion continue.

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Constitution of the United States has ordained that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it; and whereas a rebellion was existing on the 3d day of March, 1863, which rebellion is still existing; and whereas by a statute which was approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that, during the present insurrection, the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any case throughout the United States or any part thereof; and whereas, in the judgment of the President, the public safety does require the privilege of the said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States, in the cases where, by the authority of the President of the United States, military, naval, and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command, or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers, or seamen, enrolled, drafted, or mustered or enlisted in, or belonging to, the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law, or the Rules and Articles of War, or the rules or regulations prescribed for the military or naval services by authority of the President of the United States; or for resisting a draft, or for any other offence against the military or naval service.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended throughout the United States, in the several cases before mentioned, and that this suspension will continue throughout the duration of the said rebellion, or until this proclamation shall, by a subsequent one to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified or revoked. And I do hereby require all magistrates, attorneys, and other civil officers within the United States, and all officers and others in the military and naval services of the United States, to take distinct notice of this suspension, and to give it full effect, and all citizens of the United States to conduct and govern themselves accordingly, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress in such cases made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed, this 15th day of September, in the year [L. S.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

The attention of every officer in the military service of the United States is called to the above proclamation of the President, issued on the 15th day of September, 1863, by which the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended. If, therefore, a writ of *habeas corpus* should, in violation of the aforesaid proclamation, be sued out and served upon any officer in the military service of the United States, commanding him to produce before any court or judge any person in his custody by authority of the President of the United States, belonging to any one of the classes specified in the President's proclamation, it shall be the duty of such officer to make known by his *certificate under oath*, to whomsoever may issue or serve such writ of *habeas corpus*, that the person named in said writ, "*is detained by him as a prisoner under authority of the President of the United States.*"

Such return having been made, if any person serving, or attempting to serve, such writ, either by the command of any court or judge, or otherwise, and with or without process of law shall attempt to arrest the officer making such return and holding in custody such person, the said officer is hereby commanded to refuse submission and obedience to such arrest, and if there should be any attempt to take such person from the custody of such officer, or arrest such officer, he shall resist such attempt, calling to his aid any force that may be necessary to maintain the authority of the United States and render such resistance effectual.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The intimation made in several of the daily newspapers that the Secretary of War has communicated through the Adjutant General a modification of the above order in reference to discharge of minors from the military service by civil courts is founded in error. No such modification has been made or communicated. oc24-1t

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12, 1863.

Special Orders, No. 22.

The sale of Liquors is prohibited in the following localities, in addition to those named in Special Orders No. 9, from these headquarters, of date November 4 1863.

Square 141, so much thereof as fronts on G street.

Squares 232, 233, 257, 268, 269, 270, 287, 293, 326, 327, 354, 353, 384, 365, 386, 409, 410, 433, 434, 461, 463, 492, 631 and squares C and D on Maryland avenue, in vicinity of Government Railroad, Depots, and Storehouses.

Squares 100, 504, 541, 545, 546, and 547, in vicinity of Sixth and Seventh street wharves.

Squares 381 and 382, so much thereof as front on Louisiana avenue, in vicinity of Central Guard House.

Upon the Mall, in the vicinity of the Monument and Government Cattle Yards; or upon any place in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant, Carver, Stone, Columbia College, Campbell's, Lincoln, Douglas Emory, or Armory Square Hospitals. The penalty for violation of this order will be the same as specified in Special Orders, No. 9.

By command of
HENRY B. TODD,
Captain and Provost Marshal.
A. S. BAKER,
Lieutenant and Adjutant. no13-1f

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10, 1863.
Special Orders No. 9.

In view of the immense amount of Government property located or stored in various sections of this city, and the danger thereto by fire and otherwise arising from the lawless action of persons under the influence of spirituous liquors obtained in the vicinity where this property is necessarily located or stored, it is directed that, from the date of this order, the sale of liquor, under license or otherwise, will not be permitted in the localities named herein, to wit:

Squares 116, 117, 139 and 140, so much thereof as front on Nineteenth and M streets, in the vicinity of Nineteenth-street park.

Squares 137, 138, 159, 158, 169, 160, 181, and 182, so much thereof as front on Seventeenth, Eighteenth, M and N streets, in vicinity of Seventeenth-street and ambulance parks.

Squares 32, 33, 40, 41, 42, 13, 41, 52, 53, 54, 55, 65, 57, 66, 63, 60, 73, 77, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 87, 102, 103, 104, 118, 121, 122, 123, 142, 143, 144, in First ward, south of Pennsylvania avenue.

Squares 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 19, 20, in the vicinity of D-street wharf.

Squares 165 and 166 so much thereof as front on H and Seventeenth street, in vicinity of clothing department.

Squares 107, 128, 163, 164, 184, 185, so much thereof as front Connecticut avenue, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and K streets, in vicinity of K-street stables.

Squares 472, 473, 501, 502, 503, in vicinity of Sixth and Seventh-street wharves.

Squares 573, 574, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 651, 653, or any vacant street or avenue included in these squares, being in vicinity of railroad depot and Soldiers' Retreat.

Squares 728, 729, 731, 734, 735, 750, 760, in vicinity of Capitol and Carroll Prison Barracks.

On any place within *four* squares of Bladensburg Toll Gate.

On any place within *two* squares of Kendall Green park.

On any place within *two* squares of Railroad park.

Any house in the above-described localities convicted of selling liquor to citizens or soldiers, will be closed, and the proprietor imprisoned for such time as the nature of the offence may warrant, the liquors on the premises confiscated, and the house permanently closed. An application in writing to the Provost Marshal, endorsed by the Mayor and Chief of Police, will be placed in the hands of an officer, to report whether any specified person may be permitted to sell, under license, to citizens only; but only in exceptional cases will permits be given.

By command of
HENRY B. TODD,
Captain and Provost Marshal.
A. S. BAKER,
Lieutenant and Adjutant. no6-12t

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1863.
General Orders No. 23.

All commissioned officers in the city of Washington, D. C., under medical treatment, are hereby ordered to wear the uniform of the United States service, according to their grade.

By command of Brigadier General Martindale.
JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General.
au27-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEADACHES, BILIOUSNESS, DISORDERED STOMACHS.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY IS
DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS.

For sale at NAIRN'S, on Pennsylvania avenue, and by apothecaries generally. no4-d&52w

TO SUTLERS AND MERCHANTS.—Buck Gloves and Gauntlets at manufacturers' prices.

We have just received a large lot of Buck Gloves and Gauntlets from Gloversville, New York, which we will sell at manufacturers' prices.

ALLEN, CLAPP & CO.,
no13 6t Pennsylvania av., bet. 10th and 11th st.

FOR COUGHS OF ALL KINDS, THE STANDARD remedy is

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT,

aided, when the trouble arises from the stomach, by Jayne's Sanative Pills.

For sale at NAIRN'S, on Pennsylvania avenue, and by apothecaries generally. no4 d&52w

A WORD OF ADVICE.—Those who have been doctoring for weeks and months without obtaining relief, should consult Dr. Fishblatt, whose office is at No. 421 E street, corner of Eighth street, and be radically cured. Twenty-five years' experience has established Dr. Fishblatt's reputation as a physician. Recent cases cured in a few days. Charges moderate.

DR. FISHBLATT, No. 421 E street,
no1-tf corner of Eighth st., opp. Gen. Post Office.

THE ONLY PLACE where you can purchase India Rubber Goods of all kinds at manufacturers' prices, is at H. A. Hall's India Rubber Warehouse, 310 Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Also all kinds of Rubber Goods beautifully repaired at short notice. jy10-d&6ff

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S celebrated "Bank" Gold Pens
Gold and Silver PENCILS
NEW STYLES.
Sold by Jewelers
ap25-d&7&2m and Stationers

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. au22-3m&13

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!—Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world! The only harmless, true, and reliable dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair, instantly to a *Glossy Black or Natural Brown*, without injuring the Hair or staining the Skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—81 BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair. je25-dly

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on disease its deplorable consequence upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postage currency. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. oc13-3m*

OPERA GLASSES and FIELD GLASSES.—Just received, the finest assortment ever offered in this city, by

FRANKLIN & CO., OPTICIANS,
911 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and
335 Pennsylvania avenue, under the National Hotel.

PEBBLE and PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES, correctly suited to every eye-sight.
COMPASSES,
BAROMETERS,
MICROSCOPES,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, THERMOMETERS,
CARTES DE VISITE, and *STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS*, &c., in great variety and at the lowest prices. au25-dly

DENTAL NOTICE.—DR. LOCKWOOD, Surgeon Dentist, Washington Building, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street.—Teeth inserted on Vulcanized Rubber, a cheap and improved plan. Also, Gold and Silver Plates made in superior style. Teeth extracted without pain. jy1-tf

NOTICE.—WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., January 25th, 1863.—In consequence of the pressure of business at the War Department passes for citizens to visit the army of the Potomac will be given at the office of LIEUT. COL. CONRAD, 132 Pennsylvania avenue, above Nineteenth street. ja26

DIED.

In this city, on the morning of the 13th instant, Mrs. Charlotte Poor, relict of the late Moses Poor, at the advanced age of 82. Mrs. Poor was born in Boston, Mass., but for the last forty-three years has resided in this city, where she has seen grow up around her a large family of sons and daughters by whom she was beloved and honored as it is the privilege of few to be. To her many virtues, she added that rare combination of sweetness and dignity which gave a charm to her manners and attracted the love and respect of the young as well as of those of her own age. Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 430 F street, on Sunday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock.

☞ WAR DEPARTMENT—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, March 21, 1863.—The Agents of the several States, who reside in this city, are requested to leave their address at this office, that they may be promptly communicated with if necessary.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.
mh23-tf

☞ CHRONICLE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.—We are now prepared to execute all kinds of job printing, from a visiting card to a large poster. We have recently received a large stock of job type, from the best foundries of Philadelphia and New York, and can promise satisfaction to all who favor us with their custom. Our motto is "Punctuality." se29-tf

☞ OHIO STATE MILITARY AGENCY, 241 Pennsylvania avenue, corner Seventh street, Washington, D. C. ja19-tf

☞ WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT General's Office, Washington, February 18th, 1863.
SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 82.

1. Hereafter all passes to visit the army of the Potomac, by whatsoever authority granted, must be countersigned by Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Conrad, A. D. C., before they will be recognized as valid.

By order of the Secretary of War:
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.
Colonel Conrad's office No. 132 Pennsylvania avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. fe19-tf

☞ OHIO SOLDIERS are warned against applying for transportation elsewhere than to Captain Cartis, Acting Quartermaster, 209 G street, or to the undersigned, particularly are they warned against a ticket office of the Sanitary Commission at Pay Department of discharged soldiers on New York avenue.

JAMES C. WETMORE,
Ohio State Military Agent, corner of
jy16-tf Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street.

☞ THE REV. MR. CHANNING'S SUBject of Discourse, to-morrow, (SUNDAY,) in the Unitarian Church, will be

Morning—Real and make-believe Religion.
Evening—The Influence of our war on Christian civilization in Europe and America. no14-1t

☞ MICHIGAN MILITARY AGENCY,
DR. J. TUNNICLIFF,
Southeast corner of Seventh and E streets,
no11-1md&3* Washington, D. C.

☞ MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY STATE AGENT.—GARDINER TUFTS. Room No. 1 Washington Building, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. fe23-tf

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW BOOK.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

THE FATAL MARRIAGE,
BY
EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,
AUTHOR OF "THE DESERTED WIFE," "THE LOST HEIRESS," "THE MISSING BRIDE," "THE CURSE OF CLIFTON," ETC.

Price $1 in paper, or $1 50 in cloth.

The Fatal Marriage must prove to be the most popular, as it is the best and most exciting work that has ever emanated from the pen of this distinguished authoress. For sale at

SHILLINGTON'S BOOK STORE,
Odeon Building,
Corner 4½ street and Pennsylvania avenue,
no11-11S2td Washington.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!
Mental Hygiene, by I. Ray, M. D., $1 25
In War Time, and other Poems, by Whittier, $1
Sioux War, $1 50
Mary Lindsay, 30 cents
Roundabout Papers, $1
Just received and for sale by
HUDSON TAYLOR,
Bookseller and Stationer,
no11 d1t5 (Rep) 334 Pennsylvania avenue.

MILITARY AND NAVAL BOOKS
Scott's Military Dictionary, $5
Casey's Infantry Tactics, 3 vols., $2 50
Cavalry Tactics, (by authority,) 3 vols., $2 50
United States Tactics for Colored Troops, $1 50
United States Infantry and Rifle Tactics, with questions. By Lieut. C. H. B. Wilson, $1 10
Army Officers' Pocket Companion, $1 10
Jomini's Art of War, $1 10
Schalk's Art of War, $1 75
Rebalk's Campaign of 1862, '63, $1 75
Coppee's Evolutions of the Line, 50c
do Battalion Drill, 60c
do Field Manual of Courts-Martial, 75c
Revised Army Regulations to June, 1863, $1 50
Ordnance Manual, $2 50
Instructions for Field Artillery, $3 50
Manual of Heavy Artillery, 75c
Roberts' Hand Book of Artillery. New edition, $1
Benton's Ordnance and Gunnery, $4
Patten's Artillery Drill, 25c
do Cavalry Drill, 25c
do Infantry Drill—two parts in one—50c
Company Clerk, $1
Rebellion Record—from 1860 to October, 1863, with Maps, $5
Commissary Blank Books, regulation size, made on good paper
Field Order Books, 75c
Sergeants' Roll Books, 75c
New Gospel of Peace—parts 1st and 2d—25c each
Seamanship. By Luce. $10
*** The above, and all Military and Naval Books mailed free of charge on receipt of publishers' prices.
Catalogues of Naval, Military, and Miscellaneous Books sent by mail, when requested, free of charge.
HUDSON TAYLOR,
Bookseller and Stationer,
no14-d&St 334 Pennsylvania av.

WANTS.

WANTED—By an Old Woman, who is able to take care of children, and do light work a situation, where a good home will be secured, and who will also pay for delivers per week, and furnish her own clothing. Apply at the corner of Twelfth and G streets. no13-3t*

10,000 AGENTS WANTED.—Soldiers, Sutlers, and others, in and out of the army, to sell our new National Battle Pins and Medals of Generals Grant, Meade, Rosecrans, Hooker, Banks, McClellan, Gillmore, Foster, &c. The above Pins have a fac simile Photograph of the above Victorious Generals of the Army of the United States, varying only in dates of the same. The beauty of this is its adaptability to any person who has been in the battles named in the margin of each Pin. By getting a miniature likeness of themselves, and inserting in the place of the general, as a gift to their friends, a living record, to be handed down from generation to generation, of the most gallant acts ever recorded in any land. Each Pin is gold set. Every soldier should secure this Battle Pin and present to his friends, so that, living or dead, he will ever be in remembrance. Agents are now making from $5 01-$10 00 per month. Samples and circulars will be sent on receipt of $1.

Apply to or address J. Barnet & Co., No. 227 Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C. no14 6t*

WANTED.—A Good Price will be paid for any of the following copies of the "Daily Chronicle." Dates, 2 copies of May 24, 8th, 15th, 24th and 2 copies of August 31st. no12 1f

WANTED—Work for Teams.—Three Four-Horse Teams to hire out. Address F. Woodard, corner Queen and Alfred streets, Alexandria, or 451 Ninth street, Washington. no11 6t*

WANTED.—A person who understands farming and gardening can hear of a good situation by addressing Box 193 City Post Office. To one thoroughly qualified liberal wages will be paid. A married man without children preferred. Best of reference required. (Star.) oc13-tf

WANTED.—At the Treasury Extension twenty CARPENTERS. To good workmen the highest wages will be given and steady work. Apply at the office of Construction, Treasury Building.

ISAIAH ROGERS,
se25-tf Supervising Architect.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR SALE

THE
NEW YORK HOTEL,
500 C street, between 4½ and 6th streets.

This Hotel has been put in first-rate order. The
LEASE AND FURNITURE
of the same will be sold at a reasonable price. Possession can be given immediately. Inquire at
no14 17 19 21 4t* CH. H. LIST, Proprietor.

SINGLE and Communicating Furnished Rooms for Rent, in a desirable location, with best Table Board opposite. Apply at 347 K street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. no14-3t*

FOR RENT—Two Furnished Rooms in a private residence, located central. Applicants without children desired. Inquire at 463 Louisiana avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets. no13 6t*

A SUITE of Rooms, nicely furnished, and several single rooms to Rent, in a genteel private house. Inquire at 434 D street, second door from the City Hall. References exchanged. no12 6t*

FOR RENT.—With Board, a handsomely Furnished Back Parlor, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Also, Room on third floor, suitable for single gentlemen. Call at 512 G street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. no12 31*

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a Grocery, Produce, and Provision Store, on Pennsylvania avenue, in the best location in the city. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address Box 923, Post-office, Washington, D. C. no12-6t*

FOR RENT—A Room on one of the most desirable corners for business off the avenue. Inquire at this office. n 12 3t

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT.—Two Parlors; the Back Parlor can be used as a sleeping apartment, a few doors from the Patent Office. Inquire at this office. no12-3t

A RARE CHANCE.—For Sale a Grocery and Supply Store. Cause of sale—the owner is compelled to go to Europe on account of death in his family. For further particulars inquire at the store, No. 1 King street, Alexandria. no12-6t*

FOR SALE—The Lease and Furniture of a large Dwelling House, centrally situated, being near the National and Metropolitan Hotels. The house is suitable for a boarding-house or for a large family, and will be sold on reasonable terms. The key will be surrendered and possession given immediately. For further particulars call at Room No. 1, Washington Building, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. no13-3wd&S (Star&Rep)

THE PROPRIETOR of the CLARENDON HOTEL has rented the large and desirably-located house, No. 456 G street, opposite the Patent Office. The house has been thoroughly cleaned and renovated, and is now ready for immediate occupancy. The rooms will be rented either singly or in suits, without board, or, if desired, meals can be taken at the hotel. For particulars, &c., apply at the office of the Clarendon Hotel. oc21-tf

BOARDING.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED—By two gentlemen and wives in a private family, together or separately, on I street, between Sixteenth and Twenty-first streets, or contiguous thereto, convenient to the headquarters of the Military District. Willing to pay liberally for comfort. Apply to Lieutenant A. S. Baker, Provost Marshal's office. no 12 d tf

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOMS may be obtained, on reasonable terms, at No. 554 Twelfth street, near the Smithsonian. no12 6t*

ROOM WITH BOARD.—A Furnished Front Room, now vacant, in the second story of brick house No. 380 New York avenue, near Tenth street, occupied by a private family, will be let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. References exchanged. Terms, $70 per month. no12 6t*

A GENTLEMAN and his Wife, or two Single Gentlemen can have board with a suite of rooms, or a parlor and bedroom, in a fine locality near the City Hall, in a genteel private family, where the comforts of a home may be had. None need apply but those willing to pay a liberal price. Address D. A., Chronicle Office. Reference exchanged. no7 1l66td*

THE HOUSE No. 373 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, formerly occupied by Mrs. Davis, has been rented by the proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel. The house is large and commodious, front on unsurpassed. The rooms will be let furnished, either to transient or permanent boarders, with or without meals, which can be had at the Hotel if desired. oc17-tf

TRUNK, VALISE AND BAG MANUFACTORY.
Gents' Sole Leather Trunks,
Ladies' Dress and Bonnet Trunks,
Sole Leather Valises, Travelling Bags
Haversacks, Knapsacks,
Saddle-Bags, Blanket Straps,
Leather Panniers for officers, &c., &c.
JAMES S. BROWN,
oc24-3m 708 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

LOST AND FOUND

$10 REWARD.—Lost, coming to Washington (supposed to be at Philadelphia) on the train which left New York on Monday night, October 19th, at 11 P. M., a small round Tin Case, about two feet long, wrapped in brown paper, containing a set of embossed complimentary resolutions, of no value to any person except the owner, to the regiment.

WILLIAM BUTLER,
100th Regiment.
N. Y. State National Guard artillery,
no13 3t* Corcoran's Irish Brigade, Fairfax C. H. Va.

LOST—On the Evening of the 25th ult., near the Depot, one Brass Mounted SWORD, containing the engraving near the hilt, "Presented to Capt. W. D. Alexander by company A, 110th regiment O. V. I." The owner is at Seminary Hospital, where if said sword is returned a liberal reward will be paid. no13 5t*

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS,
DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES, FROM PARIS AND NEW YORK.

MISS SANFORD has opened an elegant assortment of Infants', Misses', and Boys' Fancy Lined Hats, Ladies' Riding and Walking Hats; Rich Evening Hats for the Opera and Theatre; Paris Dress Caps and Head-Dresses; also, French Corsets and Hoop Skirts, all of the newest Paris designs. No. 1 Market Space, next door to Perry's, Pennsylvania avenue. no11 3md

FURS. FURS.
FURS.
FURS.
FURS.
FURS.
FURS.

Sets at $5, $15, $20 up to $150. Great supply now ready, for sale at SEYMOUR'S,
no11-1t52d* in Georgetown.

CARGOES TO ARRIVE
AND
FOR SALE.

To arrive at Eleventh-street (Washington) wharf, this week, the following vessels:

JACOB BIRDSALL,
L. P. SMITH,
EDWARD GLADE,
WITH HAY AND BRICK.

The Hay is from the rich lands of Columbia county, N. Y., mixed with Timothy, and the Brick are North river hard dried. The above are for sale in cargo lots by
JNO. FARRELL,
Commercial Buildings, Louisiana avenue,
no11-6td* between Ninth and Tenth streets.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Having a gang of picked CARPENTERS, and having near finished all former contracts I would take a job of building or jobbing, and do it with dispatch. Address E. O. G., Chronicle Office. no11-1t6115*

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, AND FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.
NEW STOCK, FRESH GOODS

The undersigned begs to call the attention of families and the

PUBLIC GENERALLY

To his large and carefully-selected stock of
FINE GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS,
All of which he guarantees to be
FIRST CLASS,

and to give entire satisfaction. My stock is daily being replenished with all the

CHOICE DELICACIES

in my line, and shall have on hand, at all times, articles to suit every taste. I feel confident that all who will favor me with a call will feel convinced that we keep the best

Java, Laguayra, and Rio Coffee,
Imperial, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson Tea,
Oolong and English Breakfast Tea,
French Chocolate and Sugars,
Wiltshire (English), English Dairy, Pine Apple, Edam, and Sap Sago Cheese.

An elegant assortment of *Canned Fruits and Vegetables, selected expressly for families.*

Our stock of WINES and LIQUORS are of the most choice in the country, all being of the IMPORTATION of the old established and well-known house of P. Tiernan & Son, of Baltimore.

MY M. D. WHISKEY CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

Constantly on hand all the best brands of Champagnes, London Porter, Brown Stout, English and Scotch Ale.

Our stock of CIGARS are choice and varied, selected under the immediate supervision of our agent, who resides in Havana, and superintends the making and putting up of cigars.

All the above Goods will be sold wholesale and retail at the

LOWEST CASH MARKET PRICE.
GEO. T. SMITH,
Branch of P. Tiernan & Son,
511 Seventh street,
Adjoining National Intelligencer Building.
N. B.—Goods delivered to any part of the city and Georgetown free of charge. (Intel. & Star) no14 sw3w

ORDNANCE OFFICE, War Department,
Washington, November 13, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the first of December next, for furnishing 75,000 sets, complete, of Cavalry Accoutrements, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undernamed places, viz:

10,000 sets at the United States armory, Springfield, Mass.

20,000 sets at the United States Arsenal, Governor's Island, New York.

15,000 sets at Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa.

20,000 sets at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.

10,000 sets at St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.

The accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the regulation patterns, which can be seen at the above-named places. Each set is to consist of one sabre-belt and plate complete; one carbine sling, with swivel, complete, one sabre knot; one carbine cartridge-box; one pistol cartridge-box, one belt-holster, for army size revolver; and one cap pouch, with cone pick. All of which are to be made of the best materials and workmanship. The sabre-belt, sabre-knot and carbine-sling are to be of *Buff Leather, blacked*; and the cartridge boxes, belt-holster, and cap pouch, of best *Oak Tanned Leather. It is to be distinctly understood by bidders that leather partially tanned with anything else but Oak will not be received.* All the articles to be inspected at the place where to be delivered.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than 500 sets per week for all contracts of 10,000 sets and under, and not less than 1,000 sets per week for all contracts of over 10,000 sets. The first delivery to be made within fifteen days of the date of contract; and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number of sets which he may fail to deliver at that time. The accoutrements are to be boxed in the usual manner, the boxes for which will be paid for at cost price, to be determined by the Inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the Arsenal where they propose to deliver, and if more than one place, a separate bid must be made for each. No bid will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles, and such as are known to the Department to be fully competent to execute, in their own shops, the work proposed for. Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful fulfilment.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to Brig. General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., and will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Accoutrements."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier General and Chief of Ordnance.
no14-stuthlDec1

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

CHIEF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, No. 131 F st. north.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, November 23, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering in the city of Washington, at such points as the Depot Quartermaster may direct, one million (1,000,000) feet of Lumber of the following kind and description, viz:

Six hundred and fifty thousand (650,000) feet of 1 × 1 or one (1) inch white pine common cullings.

Twenty thousand (20,000) feet 1 × 4 or two (2) inch white pine common cullings.

Sixty-six thousand (66,000) feet scantling, 3 by 4, twelve feet long, (hemlock.)

Sixty six thousand (66,000) feet scantling, 3 by 4, fourteen feet long, (hemlock.)

Sixty-six thousand (66,000) feet scantling, 3 by 4, sixteen feet long, (hemlock.)

Sixty six thousand (66,000) feet scantling, 3 by 4, eighteen feet long, (hemlock.)

Sixty-six thousand (66,000) feet scantling, 3 by 4, twenty feet long, (hemlock.)

All the above described to be good merchantable Lumber, subject to the inspection of an agent appointed on the part of the Government.

All the Lumber to be delivered on or before the 15th day of December, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Captain Edward L. Hartz, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Lumber."

GUARANTEE.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures are to be appended to the guarantee, and said *guarantee must accompany the bid.*

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

Bonds in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.

(To this guarantee must be appended the *official certificate above mentioned.*)

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such Lumber, at the price therein named, as is required by the Government, and in case of the failure of the bidder whose proposal is accepted, to furnish within the time prescribed, in quality or quantity, the lumber stipulated to be delivered, then the Assistant Quartermaster to have the right to supply such deficiency by purchase, and such bidder to be charged with the difference of cost.

Informal proposals will be rejected.

EDW'D L. HARTZ,
no11-9t Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

LADIES' BLACK, COLORED, AND SCARLET CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS:
Black, Frosted Beaver, Plush, and Water-proof Cloaking Cloths;
French Merinos, Reps, and Ottomans in all colors;
Plain, Plaid, and Striped Valencias;
White, Red, and Blue Flannels, in all qualities;
Sack and Shirting Flannels;
Cassimeres and Satinets;
White and Colored Blankets;
Long and Square Shawls;
Black Silks;
Mourning Goods, in great variety;
White and Brown Cotton Sheetings, &c.;
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts;
Hosiery, Gauntlets, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, &c., &c.
M. TAYLOR & CO.,
no 8-3&dlmo No. 42 Centre Market space.

MISS KATE CHASE'S WEDDING MARCH, as performed by the United States Marine Band at her Bridal Ceremony, November 12. Composed and arranged for the Piano by Frederick Kroell. Price 50 cents, and sent by mail free of postage. Published this day by PHILP & SOLOMONS, Metropolitan Book Store, 332 Pennsylvania av. no13-5t&1lS

ARMY BLANKS of all kinds printed at the "Chronicle" Job Printing Office! je3

WINES AND LIQUORS.

IMPORTERS

OF

WINES AND LIQUORS.

LAUMAN, SALLADE & CO.,

No. 128 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

(BETWEEN CHESTNUT AND WALNUT,)

PHILADELPHIA.

GEO. M. LAUMAN,
A. M. SALLADE,
J. D. BITTING.

RIVESE, GARDRAT & CO.'S

SUPERIOR COGNAC BRANDY,

VINTAGE OF 1838

EACH BOTTLE SEALED WITH GREEN WAX, WITH THE INITIALS OF THE FIRM.

IMPORTED BY

LAUMAN, SALLADE & CO.

SUPERIOR OLD MADEIRA WINE,

FINE SHERRY, CLARET, AND

HOCK WINES,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF FINE BRANDS OF

CHAMPAGNE.

OSBORNE & CO.'S

OPORTO,

VERY FINE AND DELICATE OLD

PORT WINE.

EACH BOTTLE SEALED WITH YELLOW WAX, WITH THE INITIALS OF THE FIRM.

IMPORTED BY

LAUMAN, SALLADE & CO.,

No. 128 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

OLD RYE WHISKEY

OLD WHEAT WHISKEY,

WARRANTED.

OLD JAMAICA SPIRITS,

OBERHOLTZ WHISKEY,

FOUST WHISKEY,

WERTZ'S WHISKEY,

TAFFEY'S WHISKEY,

AND

READING WINES,

LAUMAN, SALLADE & CO.,

128 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

no11-tf PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Valuable Real Estate on E street, near the Post Office Department, at Public Auction.—On TUESDAY Afternoon, November 24, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell the whole of Lot No. 2, in Square No. 406, fronting 50 feet on E street north, between Eighth and Ninth streets west, and running back 87½ feet to an alley. The Lot will be sold in two parts of 25 feet front each; the west half is improved by a substantial Three-story and Basement Brick Dwelling House, the east half is unimproved.

The location of this property (in the immediate vicinity of the Patent Office and Post Office Departments) is a desirable position for a private residence or for office purposes, renders the sale worthy the attention of persons seeking good property.

Terms cash.
Title indisputable.
D. A. BURR,
Attorney for Owner.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
no14-stuth&d Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Very Desirable Residence on F street, between Sixth and Seventh streets.—On WEDNESDAY Afternoon, November 18, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell a desirable Three-story and Basement Brick Dwelling House and Lot, situated on the north side of F street, between Sixth and seventh streets west.

The House is well built and well arranged, with water and gas on the premises, and is in all respects desirable as a residence.

Terms: One-half in cash; the remainder in six and twelve months with interest, secured by a deed of trust on the premises.

Title indisputable.
Conveyancing at cost of the purchaser.
☞ Immediate possession given.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
no14-4t Auctioneers.

BY W. B. LEWIS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Small Frame House, Store, and Dwelling at the corner of Four-and-a half and Virginia avenue, Island, at Auction.—On WEDNESDAY Afternoon, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, we will sell, in front of the premises, the Store and Dwelling on the corner of Four-and-a-half and Virginia avenue, subject to a ground rent of $— per month.

Possession given immediately.
W. B. LEWIS, Auctioneer.

The above sale is postponed until MONDAY Evening next, November 16, at 4 o'clock, in front of the premises.
W. B. LEWIS & CO.,
no14 1tS2td* Auctioneers.

BY J. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Rosewood Case Piano Forte Furniture, and Household effects at Public Auction.—On TUESDAY morning, November 17, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of G. Johnson, Esq., F street near Thirteenth, we shall sell his Furniture and Effects, comprising—
Rosewood case Piano Forte
Suite of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, finished in Green Plush
Rosewood Marble-top Tables
Walnut Whatnot, Fancy Tables
Cane and Rush seat Chairs, Lounge
Brussels and other Carpets, Rugs
Oil-cloth, Matting, Bronze Hat Tree
Gas Fixtures, Mantel Ornaments
Walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes and Washstands
Cottage Sets, Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows
Hair and Husk Mattresses
French China Dinner and Tea Services, Glassware, &c.
Extension Dining Table, Sideboard
Stewart's Celebrated Cooking, with Hot Water attachment, very complete in Utensils and in perfect order
Kitchen Utensils, Heating Stoves, &c.
Terms cash. JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
no13 4t Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Small and Desirable Cottage Sites near the city at Public sale.—On THURSDAY afternoon, November 19, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell a small and beautifully located tract of land, lying along the old Bladensburg road, near the boundary of the city, adjoining on the east "Eckington," the country seat of the late Joseph Gales, divided into Eleven Small Villa Tracts or Sites, fronting from 125 to 200 feet on the road, and running back about 500 feet, and containing from one to three acres each.

Plats of the premises may be obtained at the counting rooms of the subscribers.

Terms: One-third in cash; the remainder in six and twelve months, with interest, secured by a deed of trust on the premises.

Conveyances at the cost of purchasers.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
no12-7t Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AT THE CORNER OF NORTH D AND SECOND STREETS AT PUBLIC SALE.

In the matter of the petition of James McSherry, Guardian of Helen N. McSherry, and Mary O. McSherry, and James C. McSherry, minor heirs of Thomas Carbery, deceased.

In pursuance of a decree of the Orphans' Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, duly ratified and confirmed by the Honorable Supreme Court of said District, in the matter of the above named petition, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 23d day of November, 1863, at 4 o'clock, that eligible and valuable vacant property situated at the corner of D street north and second street west, known as parts of Lots 1 and 6, in Square 70, fronting 86 feet 6 inches on D street, and 110 feet 6 inches on Second street; divided into four building lots, fronting 23 feet 11½ inches on D street, and running back 125 feet to an alley, and two fronting 17½ feet on Second street, and running back 167 feet 6 inches to an alley.

Terms: One-fourth of the purchase money cash, and the residue in three equal instalments, payable respectively in six, twelve, and eighteen months with interest; the deferred payments to be secured by a deed of trust on the lots or other approved security.

All conveyancing and stamps at the expense of the purchaser.
JAMES McSHERRY,
Guardian, &c.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
no12-1hrm&1 Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Administrator's Sale of Very Valuable Law Library and Collection of Miscellaneous Books.—On MONDAY Evening, November 16, commencing at half-past six o'clock, and continuing at the same hour on succeeding days, we shall sell the extensive and valuable Library of the late J. Louis Kincer, of Alexandria, Virginia, comprising the newest and best editions in uncommon good order and preservation. We name in part—
Acts, Laws, Codes, Commentaries, and Digests
Reports in United States Supreme and Civil Courts and the Exchequer
Reports of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas, particularly complete in Virginia and Maryland
Reports in the English Courts of Common Law, 83 volumes, &c.
Also, a fine collection of Miscellaneous Books, comprising—
American and English Classics and Poets
Essays, Biographies, and Histories
Illustrated Travels and Voyages
Finely Illustrated Works on Natural History
Atlases, Books, and other important topics of the day
Shakspeare, by Staunton, 3 volumes, 4to, splendidly illustrated
Moral and Religious Books, particularly on Wesleyan Methodism
Fine Cabinet of Minerals, with more than two thousand specimens, properly labeled, &c.
☞ Catalogues may be had on application to the Auctioneers.
Terms cash. By order of the Administratrix.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
no11 5t Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

SQUARE No. 410 IN WASHINGTON CITY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—By virtue of a deed of trust dated on the 9th day of July, 1861, and recorded in the land records of Washington county, District of Columbia, in Liber J. A. S., No. 187, folio 116 to 119 will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of November, 1863, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., all of that valuable Square of ground numbered four hundred and ten (410) in the plan of said city, which is divided into sixteen original Lots, eight of them fronting each twenty-four feet ten inches on south D street, with a depth of ninety-nine feet to a fifteen feet alley; and eight of them fronting each twenty four feet ten inches on a public square with a depth of one hundred feet to a fifteen-feet alley. The square fronts north on a public square, south upon south D street, east upon Eighth street, and west upon Ninth street.

The sale will be made by lots, commencing with Lot numbered one.

Terms of Sale: One-third in cash; one-third in six, and one-third in twelve months, for notes bearing interest. A deed in fee will be given and a deed of trust required for securing the deferred payments.

All conveyances and stamp taxes to be at the cost of the purchasers.

A payment of $25 on each lot will be required at the time of sale to prevent irresponsible bidding.

If the terms of sale are not complied with in three days from the day of sale, the Trustees reserve to themselves the right either to resell the property at any time within sixty days thereafter, at the risk, loss, and cost of the first purchaser or purchasers, upon giving notice of such intended sale ten days prior to the day of sale by advertisement to be inserted five times in the National Intelligencer newspaper, published in said city, or at the option of the Trustees, and without any notice whatever or to any one of such option to consider said first sale or sales rescinded.

By order of the Trustees.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
oc26-mw&d01 Auctioneers.

BY W. L. WALL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Peremptory sale of a Valuable FARM, MILL, and WATER PRIVILEGE, in Prince George county, Maryland, at Auction.—On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25th, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., we will sell, on the premises, that Valuable Farm known as a part of "Greenwood Park," enlarged the residence of the late J. D. Bansbury, and about two miles from the Old Fields, and adjoining the farms of B. Pagett, the late Dr. Crawford, Albert Derry, and Z. Beall, and containing two hundred and twenty acres of rich dark loam, very productive for Tobacco and Grain. The improvements consist of a nearly new and comfortable Frame Dwelling-house, a Mill, with a good stream of water, Barns, Stables, Corn and Ice Houses, Quarters, and all necessary out buildings.

Terms: One-fourth cash, $300 of which must be paid at sale; balance in six, twelve, nineteen, and twenty-four months, bearing interest, and secured by a deed of trust on the premises.

WM. L. WALL & CO.,
no10-14t Auctioneers.

BY J. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT SALE OF CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, FINE GROCERIES, HORSE AND WAGON, STORE FIXTURES, BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE, &C., &C.

On THURSDAY MORNING, November 12 at 10 o'clock, at the store of A. M. Binlinger & Co., Pennsylvania avenue, near Thirteenth street, we shall sell without reserve their extensive stock of Wines, Liquors, Groceries, &c., &c., comprising in part:
Lot of pipes Heidsieck Champagne, in pints and quarts
100 cases fine Brandies
2,000 dozen choice Rye and Bourbon Whiskey
100 cases best Gin
100 cases fine Sherries, Port, and Madeira
200 cases Contenau, Pauillac, and St. Estephe Clarets
Large quantity of fancy style of Bottled Liquors
Lot of Cigars and Tobacco of assorted brands
Tea, Coffee, Spices, Pickles
Pickled Meats, Fish, canned
Superior Chilled Iron, Burglar-Proof Safe
Desks, Chairs, and Store Fixtures.
At 12 o'clock—
Excellent Horse, Express Wagon, and Harness.
☞ Catalogue at sale.
Terms cash. no3-9t
The above sale is unavoidably postponed till November 17th.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
no11-1t7 Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

FORD'S NEW THEATRE,

TENTH STREET, ABOVE E.

JOHN T. FORD .... Proprietor and Manager.
(Also of Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore.)

LAST NIGHT POSITIVELY
OF
MR. J. WILKES BOOTH,
supported by
CHAS. WHEATLEIGH,
HARRY PEARSON,
G. F. DE VERE,
and others.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 14, 1863,
last time of Schiller's great tragedy,
THE ROBBERS;
OR,
THE FORESTS OF BOHEMIA.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16.
The comedy season begins with the elegant and accomplished
WEBB SISTERS
and a new dramatic company. 1t

GROVER'S THEATRE
Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel.
LEONARD GROVER..................DIRECTOR.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, NOV. 14.

On the occasion of the twelfth and last night of

THE SECOND WEEK

of the flattering engagement of the most able and beautiful actress in America,

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,

She will appear to-night as

HANDSOME JACK,

the bold robber and highwayman of England of the eighteenth century.

HER NEW PECULIAR VERSION,

prepared expressly for Miss Lucille, and carefully compiled from Ainsworth's great novel and the criminal calendar of the period. A series of

STRANGE ADVENTURES,

full of comic situations, startling incidents, and hair-breadth escapes.

This reckless, daring, but generous robber was a favorite of a numerous class of the people, visited by the first men of his day; his portrait was painted by Sir James Thornhill, at the express order of the King. Gay, the poet, founded the "Beggar's Opera" upon the incidents of his career; and Hogarth, the celebrated painter, his series of the "Idle Apprentice," from

JACK'S CONFESSION IN NEWGATE.

Instructive and moral in tendency, containing much admirable

ADVICE TO THE BOYS.

"The poor silly lads will, I hope, take warning by my fate, for here is the end of sin. Let guilt be as bold and brave as it may on the outside, there is nothing but bitterness within."

JACK SHEPPARD,

With a remarkably powerful cast of characters.

Epoch the First, 1717—The Housebreaker.
Jack Sheppard, the apprentice ...... Miss Lucille Western

Epoch the Second, 1723—The Threat Fulfilled.
Captain Jack Sheppard .... Miss Lucille Western

Epoch the Third—The End of Sin.
Captain Jack Sheppard .... Miss Lucille Western

RATES OF ADMISSION.—Dress and Parquet Circles, 50 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.

Seats may be secured during the day at the box office.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.

OPERA GLASSES FOR HIRE
AT FRANKLIN & CO., OPTICIANS,
244 Penna. avenue, between 12th and 13th streets,
And under the National Hotel. se6-tf

AUCTION SALES.

BY GREEN & WILLIAMS,
AUCTIONEERS.

Administrator's sale of Household Furniture at Auction.—On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, I shall sell at the Auction Rooms of Green & Williams, No. 526 Seventh street, at 10 o'clock A. M., by order of the honorable Orphans' Court, the personal effects of William Wormley, deceased, consisting of in part—

Bureaus, Bookcase, Carpets, Feather Bed, Hair Mattress, Wardrobe, and many other articles which we deem unnecessary to enumerate.

Terms cash.
SAMUEL WORMLEY,
Administrator.
GREEN & WILLIAMS,
no12-3t Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Desirable Brick Dwelling House and Lot at Public Auction.—On TUESDAY afternoon, November 17, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell Lot B, in subdivision of lots 9 and 10, in Square No. 403, fronting 21 feet on K street north, between Eighth and Ninth streets west, and running back 100 feet to an alley, and improved by a Three-story Brick Dwelling House, with Back Building, containing in all nine twelve or thirteen rooms.

The property is well situated, fronting north on the public space west of the Northern market.

Terms: One-third cash; the remainder in six and twelve months, with interest, secured by a deed of trust on the premises.

Conveyances and stamps at the cost of purchaser.
J. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
no13 5t Auctioneers.

BY K. F. PAGE,
AUCTIONEER,
502 Seventh street, under Odd Fellows' Hall.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturday Evenings, commencing at 7 o'clock and continuing throughout the entire season, I shall offer at Auction, a large and varied assortment of every description of Merchandise, comprising in part—clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Gloves, Gauntlets, Cotton and Woollen Socks, Undershirts, Drawers, Blankets, Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, American and Swiss Watches, Clocks, Fancy Goods, Cigars, Crockery and Glassware, Stationery, Richly Plated Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, &c., &c.
no11-4t K. F. PAGE, Auctioneer.

TROTTING HORSES AT AUCTION.—The most valuable collection of TROTTING STOCK ever offered will be sold at public auction on the farm of Mr. G. B. DOWNE, Flushing, Long Island, on THURSDAY, November 19, 1863, at 10 o'clock—about 60 in number—consisting of *Toronto Chief*, the *Eureka Mare*, *Sontag* (in foal), and three of her colts by *Chief*.

A superior lot of Brood Mares (in foal), and colts at their foot. Also, yearlings, two-year-old and three-year-old stallions, and fillies; all sired by *Toronto Chief*.

Also, a few Road Horses, and the fine Durham Bull *Forest King* (three years old), bred by Samuel Thorne, Esq.

Catalogues sent by mail. Apply to
JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer,
no5-1bm&6td 28 Pine street, New York city.

CAVALRY BUREAU.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29, 1863.

On the First and Third Wednesdays, 4th and 18th of November, will be sold at public auction, at the Cavalry Depot, at Giesboro Point, near this city, a large lot of

CAVALRY HORSES,

condemned as unfit for public service.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
oc30-1d Cavalry Bureau.

SUTLERS and BAKERS, ATTENTION!
The Hope Dispatch Company will sell on SATURDAY, November 28, the following articles to pay expenses unless called for before the day of sale:

3 ovens, 6 boilers, 3 stoves, 3 smoke stacks, 6 oven legs, marked W. O. Darch, Agent, Washington. These ovens are suitable for either a baker or sutler, as each oven can bake for a regiment, and can be seen at McGuire's auction store.

8 cases Liniment, shipped January 21, 1862, by the Fall River Line, consigned to G. L. Dean.

1 Box marked Colonel S. M. McLane. Shipped by the N. Y. and N. H. R. R.

492 Empty Butter Tubs, with covers. Shipped January 14, 1861, by the Commercial Line. Marked Patterson & Knapp.

W. A. H. BLANCK, Agent,
no5-21 Office, 548 Pennsylvania avenue.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and Twenty-second streets, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23, 1863.—Will be sold at Public Auction on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 11th and 25th of November, at the Corral, near the Washington Observatory—

A large lot of Horses and Mules, condemned as unfit for public service.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
oc24-21 Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, corner of D and Twenty-second streets, Washington, D. C., November 10, 1863.—Public Sale of STALLIONS.—On WEDNESDAY, November 18 will be sold Five Stallions, the property of the United States. Sale to take place at Reilly's Corral, near the Observatory, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms cash, in Government funds.
C. H. TOMPKINS,
no11-7t Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF WASHINGTON.

CAPITAL—$500,000.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking Law of the last Congress, is opened this day for the transaction of business, at the corner of Fifteenth and F streets, opposite the Treasury Department.

H. D. COOKE, President.
WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier. oc22-tf

MANHOOD; HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED! Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price six Cents. A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c., by Robert J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the Green Book, &c. "A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers," sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by Dr. Ch. J. C. Kline, No. 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, No. 4586. se15-d&3md

AMUSEMENTS.

SKIFF'S MINSTRELS,

AT

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

TWO NIGHTS MORE.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
November 16 and 17.

SKIFF'S ARMOR-PLATED ETHIOPIAN GUNBOATS.

This world-renowned Troupe comprises most of the principal performers in Negro Minstrelsy, who are everywhere received with
SHOUTS OF APPROBATION AND SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.

The manager begs to announce to the public that he has, at an immense expense, secured the services of the two great artists,

MR. TIM HAYES,
Champion Clog Dancer of America, and
MR. SAM HAGUE,
Champion Clog Dancer of England,

whose performances cause the wildest excitement and elicit thunders of applause.

D. Collins,	W. H. Chaffer,
H. Bloodgood,	Mons. Henri Bergerau,
Lew Gaylord,	Paul Andula,
Master Tommy,	John Carle,
John Purcell,	Henry Lensburg,
J. H. Reynolds,	Big Clearheater,
M. T. Skiff,	Herr Porpper,

The whole forming the greatest array of talent ever assembled in one Troupe.

Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5.

Gentlemanly Ushers will be in attendance.

Seats may be secured at the Theatre on Wednesday and following days from 11 till 1 o'clock.

A GRAND
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
at which the entire company will appear. To commence at 2½ o'clock.

M. T. SKIFF .... Sole Proprietor.
DICK O'NEIL .... Business Agent.
Change of programme every evening. no12-3t

VARIETIES! VARIETIES!
Fronting Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue.
THE GREAT RESORT OF WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL CARD TO OUR PATRONS.

The Management, determined to excel all competitors in his intentions to lead in the amusements of the National Capital, announces, at an enormous expense, the engagement of

THE FIRST CLASS ARTISTES,
THE FIRST CLASS ARTISTES,

MISS CHERRY PETRIE,
The premiere danseuse and actress, late of the New York and Philadelphia theatres,

HARRY CLIFFORD,
HARRY CLIFFORD,
The great comedian, late of Grover's Theatre.

Both of which superior artistes will positively appear on

MONDAY NIGHT NEXT, NOV. 16,
in a special bill.

In addition, our regular company challenges attention;

LOOK AT THE NAMES:

MAFFIT AND BARTHOLOMEW,
The renowned star performers.
BUDWORTH BROTHERS,
The unrivalled negro eccentrics.
M'LLE WINDEL AND SCHULTZE,
The Terpsichorean artistes.
MONS. BAPTISTIN,
The grand maitre de ballet
BOB HALL AND LITTLE TOMMY,

AND THE

ENTIRE COMPANY

OF OVER

FORTY PERFORMERS,

each a star in his or her speciality.

The grand melodramatic drama of

THE FRENCH SPY

in rehearsal.

A GRAND BILL FOR THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON.

CANTERBURY HALL.

CANTERBURY,
CANTERBURY,
CANTERBURY,
CANTERBURY,

THE POPULAR
MUSIC HALL AND THEATRE,
Louisiana avenue, near the corner of Sixth street,
In the rear of the Metropolitan and National Hotels
SIGN OF THE BIG CALCIUM LIGHT.

WILLIAM E. SINN .... Manager and Proprietor.

THE GREAT TEMPLE OF NOVELTY.

POWERFUL, DRAMATIC, OPERATIC, AND TERPSICHOREAN ALLIANCE.

THE LATEST and GREATEST SENSATION!

THIS EVENING,
J. H. CHILDERS,
J. H. CHILDERS,
THE FAMOUS ZOUAVE,
THE BEST DRILLED MAN IN THE WORLD,
IN HIS
WONDERFUL AND TERRIFIC EXERCISES.

Mr. Childers is pronounced by Generals McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Rosecrans, Lew Wallace, and others, the best drilled Zouave in the United States, and shortly intends visiting Europe for the purpose of matching himself with the Champion Zouave of France, M. na. Lafitte, nephew of General Murat. These performances are of the most thrilling and exciting description, and must be witnessed to form any idea of their interesting character.

Second week of the charming, frolicking, irrepressible Irish Girl,

MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,

In her irresistible renditions of the Melodies and Humors of her Native Land.

Growing success of the bewitching embodiment of the Twin Graces of Song and Dance, Miss

ERNESTINE DE FAIBER,
ERNESTINE DE FAIBER.

THE FIRST TIME OF THE THRILLING, BEAUTIFUL DRAMA ENTITLED

BLACK CONNOR,
BLACK CONNOR,
OR THE WHITE BOYS OF IRELAND.

George R. Edeson as .... Timothy Tit
J. S. Edwards as .... Black Connor
Miss Lillie Brandon as .... Norah Creina

First time of a Charming Pastoral Ballet entitled

THE VILLAGE BELLE,
THE VILLAGE BELLE,
IN WHICH
MONS. GUILLAUME FOOCHE
WILL BE ASSISTED BY
MISS ERNESTINE DE FAIBER
AND THE
ALBUM OF BEAUTY,
EMBRACING

Lillie Brandon, Kate Harrison, Julia Richmond, Lucy Clifton, M'lle Jennie, La Petite Ella, &c., &c.

THE GREAT PROTEAN COMPANY:
George R. Edeson, H. W. Eagan, J. S. Edwards, Mr. Ed Murray, H. W. Williams, J. S. Clark, Mons. Sel, T. Brown, Jean Baptiste, &c.

A GREAT NUMBER OF WHOLLY NEW
NEGRO FARCES,
SONGS,
DANCES,
BURLESQUES,
WALKS-AROUND,
EXTRAVAGANZAS, &c.,
Introducing the Unequalled Corps of Ethiopian Comedians.

Admission 25 cents; Orchestra 50 cents; Private box, holding six persons, $5.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performances at 8 o'clock.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14,
Afternoon and Evening,
GRAND CELEBRATION
OF THE
SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING
OF
CANTERBURY HALL.

BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
in front of the building in the evening, and an
EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE.

BALL TICKETS and PROGRAMMES printed in the best manner at the office of the DAILY CHRONICLE. no9-tf

Daily Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863.

NEWS ITEMS.

HOW A MAINE REGIMENT GOT A SUPPLY OF STOCKINGS.—The small British vessels running between here and the provinces furnish opportunities for smuggling, though this is done upon so small a scale that the loss to the Government is by no means commensurate with the risk of the smugglers. It is not customary for the inspectors to see very closely the discharging of the vessels, which are simply visited from time to time, one inspector frequently having the supervision of several of them. But on one occasion an inspector, suspecting something wrong, devoted his whole attention to the discharging of one of these crafts. The captain was evidently uneasy—the work of discharging cargo went on slowly—every one seemed impatient but the imperturbable inspector, who patiently watched the proceedings, sealing up the hatches when he went to his meals. Finally the captain, seeing that his detention in port was likely to be long and expensive, announced that he had on board 300 pairs of stockings, which were forwarded by Union sympathizers in Nova Scotia as a gift to a Maine regiment! A grim smile lighted up the countenance of the inspector at this sudden development of Union sympathy in Nova Scotia, and the collector, in consideration of the magnificence of the gift, consented to overlook the accidental omission of the importation on the manifest. So a Maine regiment got a supply of nice stockings, and the Nova Scotians got credit for a degree of good feeling towards our Government which is hardly borne out by the published advices from that quarter.—*Boston Journal.*

THE POLISH ladies chiefly aid the insurrection in the secret retreats of the domestic hearth and the hospitals. They stimulate the courage of the men in the bosom of their families; they excite the martial ardor of sons, husbands, and lovers; they pass sleepless nights by the pillows of the agonized and dying, of whom they have no other knowledge than that of the wounds they received in the sacred cause of the country. All the combined resources of their feminine seductiveness, of their persistent affection, and of their ingenious patriotism, are employed in acts of heroic devotion and self-abnegation. They spend long hours in the prison court yards, waiting for permission to enter the cells and to visit the prisoners. Wherever a patriot has been the victim of persecution, or struck down in battle, the Polish women are the first to afford consolation and assistance. Their prompt and daring intelligence joined to their great natural tact, make them powerful auxiliaries of the insurrection. Were it not for the impulse and concurrence of the Polish women, the movement would not have continued so long. It is the women who make the most effective and daring spies; who are the safest agents for communicating important information to the insurgents. The National Government confides to them the most difficult missions, and has never had occasion to repent of the confidence so bestowed. Their ready invention suggests at critical moments the most ingenious combinations, which are afterwards carried out by the bold and energetic hands of the men.

THE OPERA IN 1680.—An idea of the splendor of ancient operas may be conceived from the *mise en scene* of "Berenice," it et brought on the stage at Padua in 1680. It had three choruses. The first consisted of one hundred girls, the second of one hundred soldiers, the third of one hundred knights on horseback. In the triumphal *cortege* were forty huntsmen with horns, sixty trumpeters on foot, six tambours, together with twenty-four other musicians, a great number of flag bearers, pages, huntsmen, grooms &c., two lions with Turkish and two elephants with Moorish grooms. Berenice's triumphal car was drawn by six white horses; six other carriages, for generals, were drawn by four horses each; six others, for the booty and the prisoners, by twelve. The transformation scene represented a forest, in which were being hunted boars, deer, and bears; an endless plain with triumphal arches; Berenice's rooms, the royal dining saloon; a picture gallery, and the royal stables with a hundred living horses. Towards the end a great golden globe appeared from the sky, which opened of itself, and threw out eight other fine globes, upon which sat Virtue, Generosity, Fortitude, Heroic Love, Victory, Courage, Honor, and Immortality, floating in mid-air, and singing a chorus.

MAJESTY OF LAW.—Frederick the Great, a century ago, wished to enlarge his possessions and his palace. A certain mill obscured the view, and he offered the Prussian a fair price for it. He refused to sell it, because it was a paternal estate. Frederick then ordered the mill torn down, which was done. The miller stood calmly by, saying that he would abide by the law. He must obey his sovereign, but the law did not compel him to sell his mill till he chose. He appealed to the courts, and the courts decided that Frederick should rebuild the mill. This he cheerfully did, thanking God that he had a court not influenced by imperial favor. Twenty years ago the present owner of the mill became involved, and offered to sell it to Frederick William, the successor of Frederick the Great. The sovereign refused to buy, but freely gave him $6,000, saying that the mill must stand, as a monument of the triumph of law, and Prussia stands to day as a constant monument of the majesty of law. It is not beneath the dignity even of an emperor to be submissive to law.

SINBAD JUSTIFIED.—The story of the mountain that drew all the nails and bolts out of the ships passing near it, which the veracious Sinbad, the sailor, tells in the Arabian Nights, is reproduced now with a scientific difference. A magnetic mountain has been discovered in Swedish Lapland. The vein is the richest of any natural magnetic ore at present known. Pieces weighing four hundred pounds have been obtained. Specimens are being sent to all the European mineralogical cabinets, and quite a traffic has grown up. They sell readily at from eighty centimes to three francs the kilogramme. It is already debated whether a magnetic pole of the earth should not be sought in Lapland rather than Siberia.

REBEL DESERTERS.—On Monday afternoon a guard of the 1st Michigan cavalry brought to Frederick, from Harper's Ferry, eleven deserters from the rebel army. They had all taken the oath of allegiance, and were released upon reaching this place. One of the number, named Chaney, hails from Baltimore, and, in the early days of the rebellion, passed through this city, on his way to Dixie, as a rebel recruit. He represents himself as heartily repentant, and says that all the rebel Marylanders mean to come back as fast as they can escape. This is all very well, as indicating their convictions that the rebellion is about "played out," but a grave question arises whether these traitors can escape the penalty of their crime, and make atonement for all the bloodshed and woe they have been accessory to and aided in causing, by the cheap process of taking an oath, that few traitors hold to be of moral or legal obligation.—*Frederick Examiner.*

THE FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD.—This fine old ship is rapidly preparing for service at the Brooklyn navy-yard. All the large holes, made in her hull by rebel shot, have been stopped, her bad planks removed, and as much new work done as was possible in the time allowed. When the war is over she will receive a proper overhauling. Secretary Welles has ordered several officers to her, some of whom have reported to Admiral Farragut. A valuable piece of furniture, presented to the ship by the Common Council of the city of Hartford, has been missing, and a court of inquiry has been instituted to ascertain the circumstances connected with its disappearance. It is said that the Hartford will go to the South Atlantic fleet when she is completed, but this is only surmised.

SOUR KRAUT FOR THE SOLDIERS.—At Springfield, Ohio, the loyal folks are manufacturing huge quantities of sour kraut for the soldiers. The *News* says: "Barrel after barrel of the cabbages have been cut up and packed down with salt, ready for shipment. All day yesterday a four mule team was employed in hauling in the raw material. The scene inside the room was difficult properly to describe. Ladies and gentlemen in scores were "pitching in" with all their might to "manufacture" the cabbages as fast as they were brought in."

The soldiers of the 23d Ohio regiment have re-enlisted in a body. The veterans number four hundred men, and two hundred recruits received in Western Virginia—refugees from the South—have also enlisted for three more years or the war, making a total of six hundred men in one regiment. The major part of the 13th Ohio infantry have signified their intention to do likewise.

IN Strong, Me., last week, half the population turned out to kill an alleged bear that had taken possession of a crooked point in a road, called the "Devil's Elbow." They bravely but cautiously marched upon the enemy, and with a volley of five balls killed the largest and noblest Newfoundland dog in the country.

THE NEW CURRENCY VERSUS CHAMPAGNE LABELS.—A gentleman on Sunday evening gave the hostler at Newtown one of the new issue of Fractional Currency, who returned the same, believing it worthless, with the remark that he was endeavoring to pass off for money champagne labels (in good faith).

DROWNED.—A French journal says that there are, on an average, six hundred persons drowned every year in Paris; and that from eighty thousand to ninety thousand French seamen have perished by shipwreck within the last thirty years.

RETURNS have been received of the vote of the Iowa soldiers, with the exception of two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, giving a majority of 12,248 for Colonel William H. Stone, the Republican candidate.

A LADY with an immense crinoline knocked over an unfortunate gentleman in London by a single sweep of her skirts. His head struck the curb stone, and the shock was so severe that he died in a short time.

PRINCE NAPOLEON, on going to the Hummum, in London, had the distinguished honor of taking his Turkish bath in the same room with Heenan, the American prize-fighter. Heenan was introduced to the Prince, and they smoked a chibouk together.

GOVERNOR MORTON, of Indiana, has issued an order forbidding all persons from endeavoring to raise recruits or to procure substitutes for other States within the limits of his jurisdiction.

SOME of the English peasantry took the recent earthquake for a sign that the world was coming to an end, and packed up to emigrate to America, to avoid the calamity.

A REBEL general, Stewart B. Hutter, was captured in a haystack in Columbia county, Missouri, on the 21 instant.

The rebels are reduced to making brandy out of persimmons.

THE recent high tides have swept out of Charleston harbor the much feared and talked of "obstructions." These last float up high and dry on the beaches of Morris and Folly islands, and are instantly seized by the men and converted into fire-wood and tent-frames. Four full-sized pine trees, at least fifty feet long, are lashed transversely with spars, at distances of fourteen feet apart. These rafts were fastened together, and marked in series by upright poles across the north channel of Charleston harbor. Attached to them were torpedoes, made of lager beer kegs fitted with conical ends of wood, and filled with powder, into which a wire was inserted. Behind these were linked railroad bars, some of which entangled with the rafts, have also been driven ashore.

ON the 6th ultimo, says a Charleston correspondent, a laughable incident occurred among the working party in Fort Gregg, Morris Island. A certain John Merrick, of company D, 67th Ohio volunteers, in the act of trundling a wheelbarrowful of sand, had his equipage smashed and splintered into firewood by a falling fragment of a shell from a rebel gun. Shaking a handle of the barrow shillelah-wise in the direction of Fort Moultrie, John exclaimed: "Bad luck to yees, ye ill-mannered thaves! ye can't do that same again. If ye think ye can, shoot over a new wheelbarrow, and meself will stand here to resave it."

PIANOS.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

THE BEST PIANOS

AND

THE NEWEST MUSIC,

AT

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Pennsylvania avenue,

Between 8th and 9th streets.

Seats and Tickets for each evening's performance at Ford's new Theatre can be secured. no3-2 8t2d*

F. R. LABBE'S DANCING ACADEMY is now open for the reception of pupils at 341 Pennsylvania avenue, over the store of Messrs. Geo. and Thomas Parker & Co. Days of tuition for Misses and Masters, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 o'clock. Gentlemen's class same evenings, from half-past 7 to 10 o'clock.

The Saloon can be rented for balls or parties by applying as above. no3 12t*

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT,

For *Thirty Years* has received the Favorable Recommendation of the *public*, and been used *and prescribed* by the

FIRST PHYSICIANS IN THE LAND

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BEST REMEDY KNOWN

For Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Gout, Indigestion, Torpidity of the Liver, Gravel, Rheumatic Affections, Piles, Heartburn, Sea Sickness, Bilious Attacks, Fevers, &c.

For testimonials, &c., see pamphlet with each bottle.

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TO THE BUSINESS PUBLIC.

Having been appointed a Commissioner to take Deposition, the Acknowledgment of Deeds, and other Instruments of writing, to be used in the States of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Minnesota, and the Territory of New Mexico, &c., I would inform the business community that I can be found at my office, No. 6, basement of west wing of the City Hall, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

ZACH. C. BROOKE,
no3-1t Commissioner of Deeds.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER and Old Apple Whisky for Sale.—The subscriber offers for sale, by the gallon, a few hundred barrels of Champagne Cider; also a few hundred gallons of Old Apple Whiskey. Sample of the Whiskey may be had by enclosing one dollar, and of the Cider by enclosing 10 cents. Samples will be sent by express. Parties desirous of visiting our works can, by addressing us, have full particulars.

H. & CONOVER & CO., Princeton, Mercer county, New Jersey. no7 12t

IVORY-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.—We will receive to-day a large assortment of superior quality Ivory-handled and Silver-plated Table Cutlery, to which we invite the especial attention of housekeepers and others.

C. W. BOTELER & SON,
318, Iron Hall, Pennsylvania avenue,
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FRASER'S
WAREROOMS

Of plain and Elegant
SHOW CASES.

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NEW YORK.

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BOSWELL'S

MEDICATED COUGH CANDY,

FOR

COUGHS, COLDS,
BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA,
HOARSENESS,

And all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

In this changeable climate, where every one is more or less subject to Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, or some affection of the Throat or Lungs, they should procure a package of BOSWELL'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY. It is the most pleasant and effectual remedy known. To public speakers or singers it is invaluable. See what the celebrated Professor Alexander Wolowski says of it:

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1863.

MR. BOSWELL—*Sir:* Having used your Medicated Candy for Hoarseness and other affections of the throat proceeding from heavy colds, I found it very beneficial and to surpass anything else that I have ever used for the same purpose, and would recommend it to singers and to persons subject to such affections from cold or excessive use of the voice.

ALEXANDER WOLOWSKI,
Professor of Music.

☞ Sold at all the principal Drug stores, and at BOSWELL'S Drug Store, corner of Maryland avenue and Seventh street. Price 25 cents per package, or five for $1. sep27-d&3m

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Corner of Eighth and E streets.

Will attend promptly to all business appertaining to the above named office. no12 3t

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M. W. GALT & BRO. offer a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watches and Chronometers, by the following makers, namely:

Charles Frodsham, London.
Jules Jurgensen, Copenhagen.
The "American Watch," Waltham.
And all others of celebrity.

☞ Watches and Chronometers carefully repaired.

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no12 6t 354 Pennsylvania avenue.

ORPHANS' COURT.

OCTOBER 27, 1863.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington county, to wit: In the case of Samuel Crown, Administrator of George W. Crown, deceased, the Administrator aforesaid has, with the approbation of the Orphans Court of Washington county aforesaid, appointed SATURDAY, the 21st day of November next, for the final settlement and distribution of the personal estate of said deceased, and of the assets in hand, as far as the same have been collected and turned into money; when and where all the creditors and heirs of said deceased are notified to attend, (at the Orphans' Court of Washington county aforesaid,) with their claims properly vouched, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit in said deceased's estate, provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three weeks in the Daily Morning Chronicle, previous to the said 21st day of November, 1863.

Test: Z. C. ROBBINS,
oc31 sa3t* Register of Wills.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES.—The largest and most complete stock of the above, at the lowest prices, at RO H. OCK'S
no1-4taw2w 452 Seventh street, opp. Patent Office.

CUBA CIGARS.—Cigars from 1,000 to 47,000, of Jiguani tobacco, for sale at a low price for cash. Apply to JOSE PICATO HIJO,
no11-6t* 446 Twelfth street, between G and H sts.

SHELVING FOR SALE.—Inquire at the New England Dining Rooms, 428 Pennsylvania avenue between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets.
no7-6t B[illegible] & WHITE, Proprietors.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.—

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS,
WASHINGTON, October 21, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of SATURDAY, the 21st day of November next, for the delivery in the vaults of the Senate Wing of the Capitol, of Four Hundred Tons (2,240 lbs. to the ton) of large Egg or Steamboat-furnace WHITE ASH COAL.

The Coal is to be of best quality, thoroughly screened, and weighed in the presence of the Chief Engineer to the Senate, or his assistant, and to be delivered as above on or before the 5th day of December following.

Also, Proposals for like character will be received for the delivery, at the same place, on or before said 5th day of December, of Fifty Cords of best PINE WOOD, thoroughly seasoned.

The Coal and Wood to be packed away in the vaults, as the Chief Engineer shall direct.

GEORGE T. BROWN,
oc23-td Sergeant-at-Arms United States Senate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CIDER! CIDER!

The subscriber has on hand and is receiving every week large quantities of Sweet Rectified Cider, of an excellent flavor and quality, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Sutlers and dealers will find it advantageous to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Supplies always on hand to meet demands.

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Office and Vault—25 Four-and-a-half street,
Between Pennsylvania avenue and C street,
Washington, D. C.

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oc17-3m C. & CO.

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AND still the wonder grew

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That is the reason why our new style of

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please everybody. Call and examine our Splendid Stock of Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c.

Suits made to order. Call and see samples.

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THE OLD WAR HORSE IN THE FIELD.

J. BRUCE & CO.

Invite your attention to their large stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
at prices that defy competition.

Boys' Clothing!
Which will fit them all,
High or low, large or small,
Old or young, short or tall,
White or black, "one and all."

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"HOW ARE YOU, GREENBACKS?"

"Old men for counsel, young men for war."

You can't see it? Then call at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Twentieth street and examine our new stock of splendid Clothing.

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of every description.

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There's no use of talking.

The goods must be sold

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CHEOPLASTIC BONE TEETH,
Without Metal Plate or Clasps,
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Their teeth will never corrode nor change color, being three-fourths lighter than any other; can be inserted over roots. The roots will be made inoffensive—never to ache.

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Its Principal Offices are:

Washington, D. C., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, and Lexington.

Connections are made at New York and Boston with lines forwarding to the CANADAS and the BRITISH PROVINCES, and with steamship lines to LIVERPOOL, SOUTHAMPTON, and HAVRE, and thence by European expresses to all prominent commercial towns in Great Britain and on the Continent.

Collection of Notes, Drafts, and Bills made at all accessible parts of the United States.

G. C. DUNN, Agent,
ab20-1y Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. M. CORPS,
WASHINGTON, October 21, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., of the 23d day of December next, for furnishing to the U. S. Marine Corps during the year 1864, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster of the Corps Philadelphia, Penna., free of charge to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required, viz:

CLASS No. 1.

14,000 yards of Sky-blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
3,500 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 21 ounces per yard.
150 yards of scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 17 ounces per yard.

CLASS No. 2.

6,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for overcoats, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
18,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, indigo wool dyed, 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,000 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds, each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, 4 inches long, in the centre, to be 7 feet long and 6 feet wide, and free from grease.
7,000 pairs of woollen socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS No. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen, for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards White Linen, for shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
18,000 yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

CLASS No. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps complete, except Pompons.
1,000 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, five inches in circumference.
4,100 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, indigo dyed.
1,500 Stocks.

CLASS No. 5.

600 gross Coat Buttons, Eagle.
450 gross Jacket Buttons, Eagle.
100 gross Vest Buttons, Eagle.
4,000 pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
150 sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeants and Corporals.
1,400 sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
5,000 yards of Yellow Binding.
4,000 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
40 Drums (Tenor) complete.
40 Drum Slings.
150 Batter Drum Heads.
30 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
50 sets of Drum Snares.
50 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

CLASS No. 6.

10,000 pairs Army Boots, infantry pattern.

CLASS No. 7.

1,200 Cartridge Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
200 Sword Frogs.

CLASS No. 8.

1,400 Knapsacks.
900 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
400 Musket Slings.

CLASS No. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz: Woolen coats; sergeants', corporals', musicians', and privates' uniforms and fatigue coats, woollen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks; and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above mentioned articles must conform, in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, 1220 Spruce street, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations Brooklyn, New York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity, which may, from time to time, be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of —— for supplies as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A B, Guarantor.
C D, Guarantor.

E F, Witness.
——, 1863.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

G H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specifically stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps, for 1864," and addressed to

Major WM. B. SLACK,
oc22-1awtw Quartermaster M. C., Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, October 28, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1. From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42° north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 114° west, and to the Territory of Colorado, north of 40° north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2. From Forts Leavenworth and Riley in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3. From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105° west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2 and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional per centage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1. .... $100,000
" 2. 200,000
" 3. 60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes Nos. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

L. C. EASTON,
oc29-td5 Major and Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, CAVALRY BUREAU, Office No. 374 H street, Washington, D. C., November 12, 1863.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., November 19, 1863, for the privilege of obtaining all the animals which may die at the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro', D. C.

Bidders will state the amount per animal.

The party to whom the privilege is awarded will be required to remove the carcasses daily and convey them far enough from the limits of the Depot to avoid all nuisance either to the Depot or the citizens in the vicinity.

Proposals will be received at the same time for the purchase of the manure which may accumulate within the limits of the Depot. The manure also to be removed daily as above.

A bond will be required from the party awarded in each case to the amount of five hundred dollars ($500) for the faithful performance of the stipulations agreed upon.

Payments for the above to be made to the Depot Quartermaster monthly.

Proposals must be addressed to Captain H. A. Du Pey, Depot Quartermaster, Giesboro' Point, and be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Dead Horses."

no13 6t

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, ——, 1863.

PROPOSALS are solicited, and will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 20th day of November, at noon, for the furnishing of 4,000 cords of good, sound merchantable well-seasoned Oak Wood, to be delivered at the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro' Point, D. C., corded in ranks 4 feet high; delivery not being considered complete until corded, measured, and inspected. Bidders will state the prices for each kind—oak, hickory, pine.

An inspector will be designated, on the part of the Government, to inspect and measure the wood.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantor must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Captain H. A. Du Pey, Depot Quartermaster, Cavalry Depot, 374 H street, Washington, D. C., and endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Wood."

no7-15t

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR BALTIMORE, POINT LOOKOUT, AND LANDINGS ON THE POTOMAC RIVER.—The steamer W. W. WHILDIN, Captain Kerrese, will leave Washington at 6 o'clock and Alexandria at 7 o'clock, every TUESDAY morning for Baltimore and the Landings on the Potomac river, except Gough's Wharf.

RETURNING—

Will leave Baltimore, foot of Hore street, every FRIDAY at 10 o'clock A. M. for Washington and Alexandria, and all the landings as above.

☞ Custom house permits must accompany all goods for Alexandria and landings on the river.

☞ Passengers must have passes from General Heintzelman's office.

☞ All freights must be prepaid.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

CHAS. WILSON, Agent.
no9 m&f 5t

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA FERRY.—The steamers THOMAS COLYER, Captain Gorlay, MARY F. RAPLEY, Captain Stackpole, and YOUNG AMERICA, Captain Hollingshead, will, on and after TUESDAY, October 1, commence their regular trips between Washington and Alexandria at 6 o'clock in the morning, making trips every hour during the day, until 5 o'clock in the evening.

Baltimore Sun copy, and send bill to this office. se30-tf

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW ROUTE FOR THE NORTH, NORTHEAST, AND NORTHWEST.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.

NEW YORK VIA FORTRESS MONROE

THROUGH IN FORTY HOURS.

The extraordinary and liberal patronage which this line has received from the business men and citizens of the District and vicinity during the short time which has elapsed since its establishment, has induced its managers to make PERMANENT arrangements for its continuance.

An ocean steamship, having superior accommodations for freight and passengers, will hereafter positively leave PIER 15, East River, foot of Wall street, New York, and the COMPANY'S WHARF, foot of High street, Georgetown, every

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, A. M.

Other steamers will be dispatched whenever the convenience of shippers requires.

The trips of the regular ships will in all ordinary cases be made between the ports of New York and Georgetown within forty-eight hours.

The greatest care used in the handling and storage of Freight, and every convenience afforded to shippers preferring to do their own cartage.

Insurance is taken by the best Companies on goods shipped by these vessels, at the *lowest* rates.

The BALTIMORE, Captain Lewis.
The EMPIRE, Captain Hunter.
The SALVOR, Captain Mott.
The JAS. S. GREEN, Captain Mosher.
now compose the regular line.

Without detracting from the merits of any other route, this Company now offers to shippers the facilities for receiving their goods from the North in a shorter time, at a cheaper rate, and in a safer manner than any other line.

Connections have been made on the most favorable terms, and without payment of commission, with all the leading lines from New York—North, East and West.

Small packages, such as are usually sent by Express, taken at ordinary freight rates, and promptly delivered.

Gentlemen with their families going North for the Summer will find this a pleasant route, as the facilities for safe transportation of horses, carriages, and furniture are unsurpassed.

Especial attention will be given to the comfort of sick and wounded officers and soldiers, who will by this route avoid all the fatigue of railway travel and frequent changes of cars.

By the closest attention to the interests of its patrons, by promptly attending to every complaint, and by energy and promptness in all the details of its business, the managers of this line will endeavor to merit a continuance of the patronage which has already been so liberally given to it. It is intended to be a permanent line, identified with and dependent upon the business interests and commercial prosperity of the District of Columbia and its vicinity.

For freight, passage, and all other business connected with the line, apply to

MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Foot of High street, Georgetown.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
my13-tf 117 Wall street, New York.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS for 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. M. CORPS,
WASHINGTON, October 16 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 16th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, during the year 1864, viz:

Portsmouth, New Hampshire;
Charlestown, Massachusetts;
Brooklyn, Long Island, New York;
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
Washington, District of Columbia;
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia.

Each ration to consist of three quarters of a pound of mess pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread, made of extra superfine flour, or in lieu thereof twenty-two ounces of extra superfine flour, or one pound of hard bread, at the option of the Government; and at the rate of eight quarts of best white beans, or in lieu thereof ten pounds of rice; ten pounds of good coffee, or in lieu thereof one and a half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of good New Orleans sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and a fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one and a half pounds of good, hard dipped tallow candles; four pounds of good, hard, brown soap, two quarts of salt; and one hundred pounds of potatoes to each hundred rations.

The increased allowance of four ounces of flour or bread, and the allowance of potatoes, as above provided will cease at the termination of the present insurrection, and the ration be as provided by law and regulations on the 1st of July, 1861.

The beef shall be delivered in the order of the commanding officer of each station, either in bulk or by the single ration; and shall consist of the best and most choice pieces of the carcass, the pork to be No. 1 prime mess pork; and the groceries to be of the best quality of kinds named.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness:
E. F.
1863

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(*To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.*)

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

(Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.)

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1864," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
o-17-eaw Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of CAVALRY HORSES, to be delivered at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Indiana.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of Horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The Horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
au18-tf Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW, AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER G AND 22D STS.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 16, 1863.

Written Proposals are invited for furnishing Hay, Straw, Oats, and Corn for the use of this Depot, to be delivered at the Railroad Depot or at any of the Government Wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upwards, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay and Straw offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require.

Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
oc16-tf Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited till the 21st day of November, 1863, at 12 M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with 20,000 barrels of Flour.

Bids will be received for what is known as Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and for any portion less than the 20,000 barrels.

Bids in duplicate for the different grades should be upon separate sheets of paper.

The delivery of the Flour to be commenced within one week from the opening of the bids, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct, at the rate of at least 500 barrels daily, delivered either at the Government warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves, or at the railroad depot, Washington, D. C.

All contracts must be completed within thirty days from the opening of the bids.

Payment will be made in certificates of indebtedness, or such other funds as the Government may have for disbursement.

The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received.

An oath of allegiance must accompany each bid.

No bid will be entertained from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond.

The barrels to be entirely new and of oak, and made very strong, of new materials and head lined.

No flour will be received which is not fresh ground.

Bids to be directed to Lieutenant Colonel G. Bell, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Flour." no10 7t

424. NO IMPOSITION! 424.

MADAME ROSS,

Doctress and Astrologist, formerly located at 333 G street north, has REMOVED to No. 424 Fifteenth street north, above New York avenue, one block from Treasury Department. She was born with a natural gift. She tells the past and future—never known to fail. Causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; cures all diseases. Business strictly confidential. She is the only person who can show a likeness of future husband or absent friends in reality. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen $1. oc7-3m

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On and after TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1863, daily trains will be resumed between Washington, and Wheeling and Parkersburg, and also between Washington and Baltimore, as follows:

FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON

Leave Washington at 6 and 11.15 a. m., and 3 and 6.30 p. m. On Sundays at 6.30 p. m. only.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 6.30, 8 and 11.15 a. m., and 3, 6 and 6.30 p. m.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave Washington at 6.30 a. m. and 3, 5, and 6.30 p. m. daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 3 and 6.30 p. m. only.

This is the only route by which baggage can be checked *through from* Washington.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH

Leave Baltimore for Washington at 4.30, 8 and 10 a. m., and 3.50, 5 and 8 p. m. On Sunday at 4.30 and 8 a. m., and 5 p. m.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave Baltimore at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Washington at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. No train for Annapolis on Sundays.

The third and fifth trains only from Baltimore, and the first and fourth trains from Washington stop at way points.

For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to G. S. KOONTZ, Agent at Washington Station, at the ticket office.

W. P. SMITH, Master Transportation.
au10-dtf L. M. COLE, General Ticket agent.

1863. 1863.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

WITH ITS CONNECTIONS

IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE TO ALL THE WESTERN CITIES.

SPEED, SAFETY, AND COMFORT!

STONE BALLASTED, AND FREE FROM DUST

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH FROM BALTIMORE.

Three Daily Trips from
PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURG,
Two of them making
CLOSE CONNECTION AT HARRISBURG
With Trains on the
NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
And forming
THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
From
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE
To all points in the
WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

For Through Tickets apply at the Office of the Northern Central Railroad Company, N. E. corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, and at Calvert Station, Baltimore.

SPLENDID SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS—SMOKING AND SALOON CARS ON ALL THE TRAINS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Passengers will take the 6.30 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. trains, connecting in Baltimore with the 9.15 A. M. and 9.15 P. M. trains on the Northern Central Railroad, and arrive in Harrisburg at 1 P. M. and 1.35 A. M., there making close connection with the trains on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for all parts of the West.

FREIGHTS.

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any points on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri, *by railroad direct.*

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburg with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Red rivers, and at Cleveland, Sandusky, and Chicago with steamers to all North-western Lakes.

Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD."

WILLIAM BROWN,
Agent Northern Central Railroad.
ENOCH LEWIS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pennsylvania.
L. L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania.
H. H. HOUSTON,
ma5-d&6m General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

GENERAL MOVEMENTS.

On and after Monday, April [illegible], 1863,

PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA

For Baltimore at 4.30 (Express) [illegible] 8.15, 11.35 a. m. (Express) and [illegible] and 11 p. m.

Chester at 8.15, 11.35 a. m., 4.15, [illegible] and 11 p. m.

For Wilmington at 4, 8.15, and 11.35 [illegible] p. m., and 11 p. m.

For New Castle at 8.15 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

For Dover at 8.15 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

For Milford at 8.15 a. m.

For Salisbury at 8.15 a. m.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA

Leave Baltimore at 8 a. m., 11.10 a. m., (Express) [illegible] (Express) 5.25 and 9.25 (Express) p. m.

Leave Wilmington at 6.55, 8, and 12 m., [illegible] and 11.50 p. m.

Leave Salisbury at [illegible] p. m.

Leave Milford at 4.25 p. m.

Leave Dover at 6.0 a. m. and 6.10 p. m.

Leave New Castle at 9.70 a. m. and 6.[illegible] p. m.

Leave Chester at 7.40, 9.45 a. m., 12.20 [illegible] 9.40 p. m.

Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations at 8.30 a. m. [illegible]

Dover and intermediate stations 1.30 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 8.45 a. m., and 8.25 p. m.

Leave Wilmington at 9 and [illegible] a. m., 12.[illegible], 3.10 p. m. and 1 a. m.

Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:

Leave Philadelphia for Perryville and intermediate places at 5.30 p. m.

Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 8.30 p. m.

Leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate places at 6.00 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

The following Trains only:

From Philadelphia to Baltimore [illegible] night.

From Philadelphia to Wilmington, 11 [illegible] night.

From Wilmington to Philadelphia, 7 and [illegible]

From Baltimore to Philadelphia, [illegible] p. m.

WM. STEARNS,
Superintendent P. W. and B. Railroad.
Philadelphia, 1863. [illegible]

DIRECT RAILROAD ROUTE

BETWEEN

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK

THROUGH TRAINS—[illegible]

VIA

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD
PHILADA., WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE

AND

CAMDEN & AMBOY and N. JERSEY [illegible]

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

On and after April 27, 1863, trains will [illegible] as follows:

TRAINS MOVING NORTH FROM WASHINGTON.

Leave Washington 6, 11.15 a. m., 3, 6.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia 9, 8.15, 11.15 a. m., 1.30 [illegible]
Arrive at New York, 1, 10.15 p. m., 3, 6.[illegible]

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH FROM NEW YORK.

Leave New York 7, 10 a. m., 7.20, 11.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia 1, 11.35 a. m., 3 p. m., 12 midnight.
Arrive at Washington 5.30, 9.45 p. m., 6, 9.16 a. m.

WM. STEARNS,
Superintendent P. W. and B. Railroad.
Philadelphia, April 27, 1863. ma5-d&e-tf

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE

TO THE

NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 15, trains will leave Baltimore from the North Calvert Station as follows:

Mail leaves at	9.20 a. m.
Express leaves at	9.30 p. m.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves at	3.00 p. m.
Parkton Accommodation, No. 1, leaves at	[illegible]
Parkton Accommodation, No. 3, leaves at	6.00 p. m.

The 6.30 a. m. train from Washington connects with the 9.20 a. m. train from Baltimore for Pittsburg and the West, and for Elmira, Buffalo, [illegible], Canandaigua, and Niagara Falls, and for New York City.

The 6.30 p. m. train from Washington connects with the 9.30 p. m. train from Baltimore, for Harrisburg, the North and Pittsburg and the West.

SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

Soldiers' Tickets at Government Rates.

ONE THROUGH TRAIN ON SUNDAY.

LOW FARE AND QUICK TIME.

For tickets and any information apply at the Office of "Great Pennsylvania Route," corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, under National Hotel, Washington.

JOHN N. DUBARRY,
Superintendent Northern Central Railroad.
my4-dNo13 E. O. NORTON, Ticket Agent.

TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND OTHERS.

CAUTION.

As there have been so many complaints made by the Relief Association, and the friends of Discharged Soldiers, about sick and disabled and Discharged Soldiers being

IMPOSED UPON

in the purchase of

PASSAGE TICKETS,

the undersigned deems it his duty to caution all those travelling to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and the Northern or Eastern States,

THAT

THE ONLY PLACE

to procure tickets

IS AT THE

TICKET OFFICE OF THE B. & O. R. R. COMPANY,

AT THE DEPOT.

It is the only place where a passenger can procure a Through Ticket, or where you can have your baggage checked through to the above cities from Washington.

oc3-tf ROBERT W. EDMONS, Passenger Agent.

TO PASSENGERS TRAVELLING TO BOSTON AND THE EASTERN STATES.—The [illegible] a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Express Trains from Washington connect direct with the Lightning Express Trains of the N. Y. & B. R. R. Co. Passengers leaving Washington at 6 a. m. arrive at Boston at 4 a. m. next morning; leaving at 6.30 p. m., arrive at Boston next day at 4 p. m. This is the only line that checks baggage through from Washington City to Boston. Tickets to be procured at the Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Be sure and ask for tickets by the way of Springfield. Cars run direct from New York to Boston by this line without change. fe10-tf

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH OR DISCHARGED, GOING WEST, SOUTH, OR NORTHWEST, are informed that they can purchase tickets at Government rates, by applying at the ticket office at the Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. This route has no change of cars from Washington to the Ohio river, one change to Cincinnati, and two to St. Louis. Baggage checked through from Washington to all parts West. Splendid sleeping cars attached to all night trains. No omnibuses by this route, and no charge for handling baggage. For further particulars, apply to R. W. EDMONDS, Passenger Agent [illegible]

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FOR SALE.—Copies of the Judge Advocate General's Review of the Court-Martial of Major General Fitz John Porter, in pamphlet form, can be had at this office corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue. au26-d&tf